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WASHINGTON, D. C.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

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STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

OF

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, JANUARY 1, 1895.

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DR. JOSEPH Y. PORTER, *State Health Officer and
Secretary*, Key West, Fla.

Office of the Board, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 1, 1895.

To His Excellency, Henry L. Mitchell, Governor of Florida.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the record of work of the State Board of Health for the ten months of the year 1894. The last report closed in March and covered the period for the year previous. As the Board was organized in the month of March, it has been the custom to close the year's work with that month. This has not been quite satisfactory in a business way, nor in an "all around" summing up of the work of the year, and upon the request of the Secretary of the Board, a meeting was lately called to consider his report for ninety-four. It is deemed proper also that before the meeting of the Legislature in April you should be apprised of the general health conditions of the State for the preceding twelve months and should be furnished with such statements and recommendations of the Board in regard to needful additional legislation for further improving the health status of the citizens of Florida, as the experience of the Board in the past may warrant. The hope is expressed, therefore, that in deviating from the rule, and in submitting the annual report at the close of the calendar year, the benefits expected from such a course may be so apparent as to secure an endorsement from you, as to the change of date of the annual meeting in accordance with the recommendation of the Board.

Your Excellency's attention is respectfully invited to the report of the Secretary and State Health Officer, which is herewith enclosed and which meets with the unanimous approval of the Board, in the detailed account of work done and the management of the same, and also in the recommendation to further increase the usefulness of the Board in caring for the health of the citizens of this commonwealth.

Certain matters which for adequate or proper enforcement demand the intervention of the Legislature, and are comprised in the subject of Definition and Suppression of Sanitary nuisances; Increased authority to the State Health Officer in executing the Quarantine Regulations of the State; abolishing all County Boards of Health, and vesting in the State Board of Health the sole authority to manage and control all quarantines in the State, maritime as well as inland. The inspection of Hotels and Boarding Houses in the State with a view to their sanitary appointments, and the change of date of the annual meeting of the Board from May to February in each year, have already been discussed in my preceding report to you of May last, and need only to be referred to at this time, in order to specially invite your attention to the arguments used elsewhere, as to the necessity for each and every measure recommended when regarded in the light of past experience as a public health official. My colleagues and myself earnestly request your co-operation and endorsement of these measures, which, we feel, will certainly conduce to the increased good health of the State.

Respectfully submitted,

W. B. HENDERSON,
President State Board of Health.

STATE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., January 1st, 1895.

To the President and Members of the State Board of Health of Florida:

GENTLEMEN:—

In presenting the record of the Executive Office of the Board at the close of the year 1894 instead of, as heretofore, on the thirty-first day of March following, uniformity is sought with the system adopted by Boards of Health generally, in an identity of statistics with the calendar year, which is so convenient for reference that it seems fully to justify its permanent adoption by which the annual report is confined strictly to the calendar year, hence the next annual report will be for the year 1895, while this report will contain an account of ten months of new work and results and a resume of the first two months of the year from the last report, virtually making this a report for the whole year 1894.

The demand also for this change is manifest in the advantage of furnishing the Governor of the State an early report to admit of ample consideration by him of such recommendations in the Boards behalf as he may deem best for the legislature at its coming session. Legislators also will have the report early, enabling them to consider

proposed measures before the session, during which, other legislation deemed perhaps more important will demand the greater consideration.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The general health conditions for the year have been excellent. The sickness has not been of a virulent epidemic character and the cases of sickness and the number of deaths have been in a less ratio than in former years. There has been neither scares nor panics, nor the occurrence of those diseases which might occasion them. Thus the citizens of the State have enjoyed an absence of conditions, which occasion apprehension, and the business interests of Florida have not been interrupted or disturbed from this source.

This healthful condition can be partially attributed to the influence of the work of the Board, which has been felt throughout the State, and in heeding its teachings and advice, sickness has been averted and confidence maintained. Its conservative yet determined regulations and methods have inspired trust in its ability to exclude the exotic epidemic diseases, and that which was looked upon at first by many as an experiment has now their entire confidence. It is to be regretted that any effort should have been made to weaken or disparage the work of the Board, or make it appear that Yellow Fever, which has for five years been successfully excluded and prevented in propagation, is indigenous to our State. That such efforts of opposition have been wasted is apparent in the hearty support which the Board and its Executive Officer is daily receiving from the citizens of the State and beyond. Indeed it appears that the people of the State have caught the enthusiasm of the Board in its work, and the righteousness of its cause, and an interest in sanitation and health matters has been produced which ultimately must germinize to the credit of

the public spirit of the state and to an increase of health to her citizens. To such a degree has an interest in health matters been stimulated that officials of several towns have employed sanitary engineers, and experts in that line, to estimate upon the cost of waterworks, laying of sewers, and the extension of many needful sanitary measures of this character, with a determined purpose to have the work done as soon as funds could be made available. The necessity for pure water and a cleanly and hygienic disposal of domestic waste is now appreciated, where a few years ago an apathy in health matters existed and Providence was held accountable for the destructive effect of many of the preventable evils of human life. Miles of streets have been paved and many more miles are under contract for paving in those populous centers of the State where deep sand but a short while ago impeded locomotion and traffic. A better class of buildings, both for business and dwellings, of stone or brick, and fitted with sanitary appliances, are rapidly taking the place of wooden structures, of contracted space and unsanitary condition. Thus it appears that the work of the Board, through its publications, has tended to stimulate to a higher and loftier practice in philanthropy, and to better desires of living, by cultivating those methods of sanitary reform which tend to enhance the happiness of the human family. The Board in a retrospect of its work since 1889 has, perhaps, ample reason for pride in what has thus far been accomplished, and appreciates it as done largely through the hearty support given it by the people, whom it is their pleasure to serve.

SPECIAL DISEASES.

Of those diseases which interest because of tendency to become epidemic and disastrous, only two have demanded the attention of the health authorities—Diphtheria and Dengue—while others, not less important in singly or

isolated fatality, such as Pulmonary Consumption—Tuberculosis—have also attracted notice and suggested measures looking to a prevention of the spread of disease in the care of both patients and nurses, and which have been discussed freely through the *Health Notes*.

DENGUE.

Dengue prevailed in a pandemic form in the State during the past summer. The Health Officer was first informed of its existence at Lakeland in the early Spring. It subsequently appeared at Key West Barracks in June and July, as an epidemic. Out of a garrison of 115 officers and enlisted men, 97 experienced seizures. In the City of Key West there were a few cases, but nothing resembling an epidemic. Neither at the Barracks, in the suburbs of the city, nor in the the city proper, were there any deaths from Dengue, and the presence of the disease—aside from personal inconvenience and temporary distress—occasioned no comment in the State, except astonishment that such a wave of disease should occur without mortality. In only one of the neighboring gulf States did the occurrence of Dengue occasion any alarm, or were measures exclusive to commerce enforced. Texas appeared extremely nervous as to the situation at Key West and interdicted all passenger travel from there to the Port of Galveston. This was not surprising and was anticipated some days before the embargo was laid, because of the disposition of the Texas Health Authorities to scare at trifles or mere rumors of sickness at Key West, which heretofore have served as excuses to interfere each summer with the commercial interests between the ports of Key West and Galveston. It would be presumed that a certain exercise of comity towards the Florida Board of Health would prompt a request for information in regard to reported contagious diseases at Key West or elsewhere in the State, be-

fore adopting such serious action as a suspension of business interests, which always means a pecuniary loss, difficult to estimate.

It was somewhat surprising to learn through the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service that the Health Officer of Texas deemed Dengue a quarantinable disease and had quarantined passenger travel from Key West for that reason. The excuse given for such action is found in the annual report of the State Health Officer of Texas, who alluding to this matter, says:

"This disease, which usually occurs in the summer and early fall, and which prevailed as an epidemic in Texas in 1886, has not made its appearance in the State since that year. It would not be mentioned here but for the fact that an outbreak at Key West in August, 1893 and 1894, was thought by your State Health Officer to be sufficient reason for temporarily interdicting travel and commerce with Key West, which action led to some controversy with the Health Officials of Florida, and correspondence with the honorable Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine Hospital Service. Dengue, while not generally regarded as a quarantinable disease, has so often been associated with Yellow Fever, making its appearance sometimes in Southern cities just prior to that of Yellow Fever, and so closely resembling that disease in certain manifestations, that its appearance at Key West, concurrently with Yellow Fever in Havana, with which city Key West is in near proximity, and ordinarily, in close relations, that in the interest of the public health of Texas, it was thought best to take no risks that could be avoided, until sufficient time had elapsed to demonstrate the safety of resuming intercourse. This embargo entailed but slight inconvenience to travel and commerce, and was promptly removed as soon as it was deemed entirely safe to do so.

It will be seen from this statement and from subsequent acts that the Health Officer of Texas was suspicious of the accuracy of the diagnosis of the trouble at Key West, rather than apprehensive of Dengue *per se*. In this connec-

tion it would not be inappropriate to reproduce here an article bearing particularly on this subject, which is found elsewhere among the publications of the Board.

"Without faith in the judgment, integrity and ability of each, the Government in the States, and the States in each other, there must always exist a chaotic condition in health matters, alike destructive to the comfort and security of the citizen and commercial interests of communities.

"There is neither justice nor intelligence displayed in prejudging the health of any community on suspicion or upon the excited gossip of the excessively nervous, particularly when the community is jealously guarded and its every interest and reputation carefully watched by legally and well appointed health boards, who value as highly their own veracity and integrity as the health interests they propose to serve. Therefore when a neighboring State assumes a censorship by agents sent especially to make captious reports of methods of detail in quarantine matters, a distrust is manifested by unjust reflection upon the system and an antagonism provoked which soon alienates the spirit of reciprocal good will and confidence, by which alone the greatest good in health matters can accrue to the States as a unit."

"The State Board of Health of Florida has ever manifested a feeling of perfect confidence in the acts of the sister organizations of the country, when divested of the semblance of suspicion and unreasonable doubt, and always credits each with the same earnest purpose of closely guarding the health interests, as it claims for itself. But at the same time it deprecates, in the strongest possible terms, a system of 'know everything' which accredits all knowledge of health protection to itself, to the manifest injury, both individually and commercially of the other.

* * * * *

"If the States desire to preserve their autonomy in health matters, the health boards of each must cease their

unreasonable and suspicious fear of the methods practiced by the other, and until ill results follow, yield to each other the trust and respect which every State organization has a right to demand from its neighbor."

DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria has been reported from Orlando, Sanford, Jacksonville, Fernandina, Pensacola, Gainesville, Tampa and Key West, but only in one instance can the disease be satisfactorily traced between points in the State. The cases at Tampa in October were unquestionably brought from Gainesville, and although at the time of occurrence information failed to give any record of Diphtheria at the latter place, yet a few weeks later cases developed there, and have occasioned some uneasiness to the public, as well as anxiety to the agent of the Board, who has had the matter under surveillance. Why Diphtheria should not show a disposition in Florida to assume an epidemic character by atmospheric infection may be explained by the mild climate and the purity and balsamic character of the atmosphere, which together tend to lessen the disposition to spread and limit the contagion to those brought in immediate connection with the sick. For it is a fact which has been many times demonstrated in this State, that although cases of Diphtheria may spread in a family from carelessness of parents in not separating the well children from the ill, yet when these precautions have been taken, and non-intercourse observed on the part of other families, there has been a complete dying out of the disease on the termination of the case or cases in the same household. Measures to disinfect and eradicate the poison are always insisted upon, and the medical attendant personally supervises the work of cleansing, that it may be intelligently as well as thoroughly done.

The discovery by Behring and other European investigators of a serum, the product of immunization of animals by repeated inoculations of the diphtheritic, poison prom-

ises to rob the disease of its terrors, and holds forth hopes of as great results in prevention and in mitigating the disease as the discovery of Jenner gave to the world by vaccination. It is the aim of this office, should this prove a success, to have this lymph constantly on hand and ready for distribution through the State to points needed.

CONSUMPTION.

Of the 426 deaths from Consumption (Tuberculous Phthisis) reported to the Board during the past year, the birth place of 167 was in other parts of the Union, 28 in Cuba, and 43 in other foreign countries, and of 55 the data was not obtained, 133 only being native Floridians. Reports also show that the 426 deaths from Consumption were divided as follows: 125 white males, 112 white females, 85 colored males and 104 colored females; the proportion of negroes over whites being larger in the ratio of population. The returns further show that out of 262 of the cases in which the length of residence in Florida was among the items enumerated, 46 had been in the State less than one year, 20 less than two years, and only 60 were given as life residents.

While the number of deaths from Consumption, tabulated by counties, can be elaborated from the monthly mortuary returns, yet it is not deemed just to comment on the fact as of great value, until it can be shown of the decedents from this cause the number of natives, separated from the stranger invalids, as of the latter number very many annually come to the State in the last stages of the disease, and die here. Indeed invalids from this disease have arrived in the City of Jacksonville and died within the hour. When those reporting deaths from this cause will give the nativity and length of residence in Florida, the counties or localities in the State which may be said to enjoy conditions or peculiar exemptions favorable to the exclusion or propagation of Consumption can be satisfactorily shown,

and without charge of prejudice or partiality. As exemplifying this statement it is casually remarked that in the County of Monroe (Key West) where attention seems to have been carefully directed to this statistical point of "Nativity" every death reported from Consumption gives the nativity as "Cuba" or the "Bahamas." It would thus seem that no deaths have occurred there of people coming from other States or from foreign countries, except those noted. Unfortunately none of these cases just mentioned give the length of residence of the parties on the island.

Another fact is that 37 deaths from this cause among Negroes gives the nativity as "Florida," yet gives but few years residence in this State, indicating, it would seem, that natives of this race leave the State, contract the disease and return here to die.

As the bacillus of tubercle is at the present time believed to be transmitted by infection, it is an interesting study to those endeavoring to guard against the spread of this disease to solve a problem for sanitary homes for this class of invalids, and at the same time, throw sufficient safe-guards around all those necessarily or otherwise who come in contact with them. Whether tuberculous phthisis is increasing or not among the native population, and if so, how can it be prevented? is a question which confronts the State Board of Health, in the work of disease suppression or mitigation. Until the organization of the State Board there was no statistics in the State on this subject which could be consulted, and for one or two years after the Board commenced an effort in this direction, they were meagre and unsatisfactory. A comparison however of mortuary data since the Board has directly collected the reports, show that there has been some increase in the number of deaths from Consumption, in the natives, or in those whose long residence in Florida would entitle them to be so considered. Is it not possible that the large number of Consumptives

who came to this State immediately after the close of the Civil War, seeking either in new homes or a temporary sojourn, a relief from their distress and physical infirmity, have infected to some degree the native population at those localities where the most comfortable entertainment for tourists was then offered, for it is known that at that period and since, Florida has been the Mecca to which all with weakened lung tissue hope to reach and be cured, or at least have life considerably prolonged and sufferings lessened. This appears to be the logical deduction from facts which have been presented, for it is not known that the native Floridian is naturally tuberculously disposed but when it develops it is oftentimes traced to infection from the stranger hospitably entertained within our gates. It would seem therefore that the State Board should seek remedial measures from the next Legislature, by which invalids of the class mentioned can be located and their environment supervised, to the end that proper and intelligent directions may be furnished nurses and friends, which may avert the infection of the healthy. The medical profession of the State fully expressed their opinion on this subject, at the last annual meeting of the State Medical Association, when, after an extended discussion, it was

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Association that Consumption is, under certain circumstances, communicable; and it is recommended that the sputa of Consumptives be disinfected, and the rooms that have been used by Consumptives be disinfected, upon their removal by death or otherwise."

SMALL POX.

Reports from different sections of the country indicate a number of localities which have suffered from this disease. In Washington City quite recently a scare existed, when small pox appearing among the employees of a division of the Treasury Department, it was feared an extended spread

would follow. The lesson learned thereby — and there are always lessons to be learned from such events—is that had the parties been successfully vaccinated, there would have been no communication of the disease, as the prompt vaccination of the entire force of the Division speedily ended the trouble and anxiety. In Florida there has been no cases, notwithstanding the transitory character of a large part of the population, which during the past year have been engaged in railroad construction and have come into the State from States north of us and where small-pox has been reported. Referring to this class of immigrants, in connection with the subject of protection against small-pox, the comments of the President of the Board in his report to the Governor last May, may be instructively repeated here, with the suggestion that the subject may again be emphasized to his Excellency by expressing a wish that he endorse such recommendations in his next message to the Legislature. President Henderson remarked: "I may mention, however, that as vaccination is known to afford immunity to small-pox, the Board solicits your assistance in presenting this matter to the Legislative portion of the State Government, urging a Statute which will compel those in attendance upon schools in this State, and in factories, to be vaccinated as a pre-requisite of entrance. This enactment could very wisely be made to include the gangs of railroad laborers also, as they are of a transient class and are likely transporters and transmitters of many diseases."

The distribution of vaccine virus, which during the year has amounted to some twelve hundred points, with some twenty thousand distributed since the organization of the Board in 1889, has had, it is thought, much to do with the exemption which the State has enjoyed from this disease. In August a report was made to the State Health Officer of the existence of small-pox at Turkey Creek settlement in Hillsborough County. No time was lost in investigating the report, and a fifteen mile buggy ride was

necessary to find the parties. Happily the cases were chicken pox, of which it is reported that there had been quite an epidemic in that settlement.

CONTINUED FEVERS.

Continued fevers have been less in occurrence during the past year than for many previous years, both in number of cases and in deaths from the disease. The true character of this fever has been one of dispute in the medical profession of the State. The advocates of designating the disease true typhoid or enteric fever, and others advising the term "Continued" as a distinctive fever and devoid of the existence of the typhoid bacillus, have been quite evenly divided. The low mortality rate and absence of sthenic symptoms, when compared with the history of typhoid fever, as it prevails in other States, gives to the dissenters from the former opinion a semblance of accuracy, although the writer has always held to the opinion that the so-called Continued Fevers in Florida were typhoid in character, differing only in lack of intensity of symptoms from those in Northern portions of the country. This belief is supported by Professor Rudolph Matas, of New Orleans, who, writing on the subject of "Continued Fevers of Louisiana," in a late number of the *Medical News* of Philadelphia, says he firmly believes, with Dr. Guiteras, that the disease in question was neither malarial nor typhoid, nor a hybrid combination of both, but the result of some form of exhaustion of the heat regulating apparatus. He now, however, expresses the opinion that the type of fever in question is not a new or independent morbid entity, but an *atypical* typhoid fever. The Professor then follows with detailed conclusions, from which this opinion is deduced. The article is commended to the careful reading of all interested in the subject, for its instructive conciseness and intelligent deductions. It is not unreasonable to express an opinion that the decrease of this

disease in Florida during the past year is due to the existence of improved sanitary conditions and to better habits of living which have been more generally observed by the people. The line upon line, precept upon precept, manner of instruction through the "Health Notes" may already be producing good results.

To briefly summarize, the deaths from some of the preventable diseases during the year 1894, as reported to this office, and the rate per thousand of population, have been:

Consumption, 426 deaths; being 1.088 per 1,000.
Malarial Fever, 99 deaths; being 0.253 per 1,000.
Pneumonia, 176 deaths; being 0.449 per 1,000.
Typhoid Fever, 95 deaths; being 0.242 per 1,000.

In the Appendix will be found various statistical tables compiled from reports received during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The operation of the card system of reports, by which physicians, midwives, nurses and heads of families, when cases are unattended, are requested to report direct to the office of the State Board of Health the births and deaths as they occur in the State, has been fruitful of results which were hardly anticipated when first commenced. Experience gained since August, 1893, in prosecuting this work in this manner, has clearly demonstrated that in the absence of paid collectors the system of reporting by cards is the only feasible one that can be invoked for the tabulation of a class of information calculated to be of immense value to the State. From time to time the State Health Officer, in reports of this nature and in other writings, has sought to impress the importance of preserving the life data in the State, and it is gratifying to note that with but few exceptions the medical profession has promptly responded to the appeals made to them at the very organization of the

Board for this character of assistance, which, without their help must have failed. Frequent extracts from the writings of distinguished observers in this direction, have been made both in reports from this office and in the "Health Notes," and the following comments from a late issue of the Tennessee Board of Health Bulletin, by the editor, the accomplished Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, so clearly places the necessity and value of vital statistics before the public, that permission is asked to reproduce entire his language in this report:

"An accurate and complete registration of every birth, marriage and death, is an absolute essential to any real progress in the science of public hygiene, or its effective and intelligent administration either in the narrower limits of a given municipality, or within the more extended boundaries of a State or Nation.

By such registration we are supplied with a current history of disease, which is equally indispensable, not merely as a means of comparison by which the past becomes more instructive, but as indicating at short intervals of time the exact state of the public health and the recognized causes acting deleteriously upon it. In addition to the great value these reports possess at the time of their publication, the fact must not be overlooked that they are to become in their turn material of history, and standards of comparison, indispensable in all inquiries into the sanitary state of any class or group of persons, of any town or district of men or women following any given occupation; and through sound principles of induction we may be enabled to transmute the isolated facts of such carefully kept registers into scientific truths, and thus become possessed of those general principles, which we hold in reserve to be applied at a moments notice to such special cases as may present themselves.

Parenthetically, we may observe that the class of sciences to which that of hygiene belongs, is obviously the same class as medicine itself—both are pre-eminently sciences of observation with much in common, and many points in contact; both make disease their study, but in different ways; with the physician the question is, what will

cure an ague, or mitigate a fever? With a health officer, what will prevent them? If the physician takes cognizance of prevention, it is only to advise the patient and his household what precautions they should adopt; but the care of the officer of health extends to the whole district or community threatened by the disease. The physician may advise a consumptive patient to abandon some unhealthy occupation, damp dwelling or undrained district; the officer of health would render the occupation healthy, or drain the district dry. In a word, while cure or palliation is the aim of medicine, prevention is the object of hygiene; while the one studies the good of the unit, the other looks to the welfare of the mass. Therefore since hygiene deals with mankind not one by one, but in communities, it follows that its scientific method can be no other than the numerical method, which, in its application, we call *vital statistics*.

The health of its subjects and the average duration of their lives, is to every government a matter of the highest consideration. And to be indifferent to or ignorant of, the laws which affect human existence, would be to make the legislator responsible for the ravages of every preventable epidemic invasion of disease. But how shall the legislator or government of our State be able to act intelligently or effectually in relation to public health? In no other way is it possible than by an adequate knowledge of our vital statistics, to be derived alone through uniform and careful registration, by which not only are the causes of disease and death ascertained, but the proportion of death rate to the population, and to the occupation of those who died—knowledge of no secondary importance. By no other means than by carrying out a well matured system of registry, can we fully know—that which concerns us so much to know—what parts of our State are best adapted to health, or most liable of disease, or the parts best calculated to ameliorate certain classes of disease. It is this data that we need. For it is data of this description which tells us in a most indisputable manner where we may locate to live, and, again, where we may locate to die. The value and the necessity of this knowledge is easily illustrated; we learn, for instance, from English registration, that "while a child has a chance of living forty-five years in Surrey, it has a chance of living only twenty-five in Liverpool," and in a registration report of Massachusetts, we find that "in

the County of Suffolk the average life is twenty years, while in the County of Hampshire it is forty years; so, also in Duke County, forty years,"—fractions being omitted. Do not facts like these, facts officially given, ascertained only by registration, conclusively show the necessity and importance of having a system of registry in our own State?

A nation or State without its statistics is as embarrassed as is a great mercantile or commercial interest without its data. These must be so analyzed, arranged and reasoned upon as to enable the State to regulate its plans for development to the greatest advantage. So vital is this interest that at no infrequent intervals since 1853 the great powers have combined in Statistical Congresses, and their deliberations have commanded the attention of all governments.

"Statistics" it has been well said, "are no longer viewed as a mere theoretical science for the gratification of the curiosity of the learned, since they subserve the practical ends of political society, and lend service to administration as well, in determining the value of existing institutions, and laws, as in weighing measures not yet carried out."

In this department of statesmanship vital statistics has always commanded large attention, and never more than in those later studies which have shown so important relations to the public health.

The department of Life Insurance is an illustration of how much such studies have to do with development of important interests. Dr. Farr, the English statistician, speaks of it as one of the highest branches of mercantile interest, and one of the most valuable discoveries of modern times. Yet, it is directly dependent upon the accurate calculation of probabilities and expectations of life which have had their origin and development through vital statistics. Some of the embarrassments which have limited its great capacities for the promotion of social and national welfare within our own country, have arisen from defects in statistical observations and classification, and from too great reliance on English tables, without adequate facts as to our own climate, temperament and social conditions.

The value and importance of Vital Statistics, even upon a cursory examination, is so apparent that it is unnec-

essary to discuss it further it would seem; as to all intelligent minds it must be accepted as an admitted and self-evident truth, and in their application will be found not limited to a single field of utility, but will be witnessed alike in their hygienic, social and economical uses. In brief then the advantages of a proper registration of vital statistics may be summed up as follows:

1st. As ascertaining the sickness and mortality with reference to the causes, and the comparative prevalence in localities, and the death rate.

2nd. As determining the condition of the people in their social relations, and the influences which control the gradations in society, their habits and practices, and their social trend.

3d. As affording a reliable record of certain events which are often essential to be proved in establishing the right to, or the just distribution of property, and also as aiding by its inquisitive requirements in the detection of crime.

AGENTS.

Closely allied with this subject of vital statistics is another method adopted by the Board, after the abolishment of County Boards of Health, viz. — the appointment of sanitary agents in each County, who by monthly reports, or more frequently made, shall keep the Board informed of the health conditions of the communities for which they are appointed, and expected to supervise. The reports furnished are published monthly in the "Health Notes," and give to the public the status of health in each county. Thus the Board is kept in touch with the different sections of the State, and a watchfulness is exercised which must inspire confidence. This is also an economical combination of health supervision with efficiency, for the agents receiving instructions from the office of the Board, with which they are in constant communication, voice to the public in their several sections, the teachings of the Board

in matters of hygiene and sanitation, making frequent visits of the State Health Officer less necessary, and thus avoiding expenses incident to travel. To the list of appointments as sanitary agents, submitted at the last annual meeting, there have been added:

Dr. R. L. Bryans, Leesburg, Lake County.

Dr. H. K. DuBois, Port Orange, Volusia County.

Dr. F. C. Wilson, Chipley, Washington County.

The very excellent results attending this method suggests the propriety of adding others to those already in service, in counties not yet represented in the office of the Board.

MARITIME SANITATION STATIONS.

The State operates a Station at Mullet Key, Tampa Bay, which is complete in all its quarantine necessities. This station is in active working condition from May 1st to November 15th of each year, and can during the winter months be made ready for any demands on a few hours notice. The inspection of foreign shipping is practiced during the entire year at all ports in Florida, and the sanitation of vessels arriving, together with foreign ballast, receives careful attention and supervision at all seasons. Inspection stations are located at Fernandina, Mayport, St. Augustine, Key West, Punta Rassa, Gasparilla, (Charlotte Harbor), Anclote Keys, Cedar Keys and Apalachicola. Vessels arriving at any of these stations having, or having had dangerous sickness on board during the voyage or previously, or which are presumably infected, are sent to a station equipped with sterilizing processes for the destruction of disease germs, operated either by the State or the General Government. The Fernandina station will, before the commencement of the next season, be converted into a steam disinfecting station, as the bids for the alterations are all in the site selected and

the funds appropriated. The demands of commerce make it imperative that a similar plant, but of smaller size, be located at Key West, not for treatment of infected vessels and crew, but to render sterile the effects of acclimated passengers, who are constantly passing to and from Havana. A quarantine establishment is not desirable for the harbor of Key West and is not necessary, for the reason that the Tortugas station is by isolation better adapted and located, and sufficiently near for the care of any diseased shipping which might desire admission to the port of Key West. This is a matter which demands the earnest consideration of the Board at this time, because the facilities for fumigation and disinfection of baggage at Key West are not adequate or altogether satisfactorily appointed, and because of some criticism by the Marine Hospital Service of the service at this port, which, to the present knowledge of this office, has been the only criticism made on the State's Quarantine Service.

The growing importance of Jacksonville as a port of foreign entry invites attention to the health necessities of her commerce in regard to speedy and safe dispatch during the summer season. It is suggested that an inspection station, similar to that at Gasparilla Island, Charlotte Harbor, be constructed at Mayport, at the mouth of St. John's River, and supplied with sufficient appliances for rendering safe vessels from suspicious latitudes. If a site be donated or leased at a reasonable rate, a station such as is desired, it is thought, could be constructed and furnished for twelve hundred dollars. The maritime sanitation station at Mullet Key has been self-supporting during the past season, as have also the inspection stations at Fernandina, Mayport and Key West, and these have by surplus of receipts over expenditures, aided materially in the support of the stations at Punta Rassa, Gasparilla, Cedar Keys and St. Augustine. These latter points yield very little revenue on account of the paucity of shipping entering, but are

nope the less important in the matter of surveillance as points of danger needed to be guarded against the introduction of disease. The President of the Board, in his last annual report to the Governor of Florida, in speaking of quarantine administration, says:

"The Board is unanimously of the opinion that all health protective measures of the State should be, to secure the best results, under one authority, nor should this responsibility be divided, and as a move in this direction it earnestly recommends that all the quarantines in the State be maintained under the authority of the State Board of Health, a matter which the Board trusts may be favorably presented by you in your next annual message to the legislature. A fact in this connection worthy of your Excellency's attention, is that the fees when collected will be amply sufficient to maintain the maritime health service without additional cost or help from the State."

This office has entertained this opinion for some years, and has frequently urged it upon the Board, and recommended the same for legislative action. The executive officer still believes that it is in the interest of economy and State dignity, for the State, through her central health authority, to control and manage all coast protective measures, thereby assuring a general satisfaction to all sections and eliminating much local jealousy and dissention. The hope is expressed that the Board will again present this matter to the Governor, and in such urgent and convincing manner as to ensure his co-operation by legislative action.

Some minor repairs are needed to the Gasparilla inspection station, to correct damages done by the severe storms of last September. The underpinning of the ballast dock at Mullet Key likewise requires replacing, owing to the ravages of the Teredo on the creosoted pine. It is

recommended to replace the pine with palmetto piles, which will be sufficiently strong to support the dock and will make a more effective and lasting crib work.

Florida may well take pride in her preventive system against disease introduction, which has elicited praise from the General Government and from health officials of other States. The stations at Mullet Key, Pensacola and Dry Tortugas are well supplied with modern appliances for destruction of disease germs and for the treatment of the sick and all are so located as to afford every needful isolation and to insure against transmission of disease to the interior. The station at Dry Tortugas, although owned and operated by the General Government, is nevertheless a Florida Station, as located in the territory of the State as the State exercises civil jurisdiction not otherwise specially ceded. The State Health Officer has been assisted in the supervision of coast protection during the past summer by the detail of Surgeon Murray of the Marine Hospital Service, who by visits to different points materially aided by advice the local inspectors at times when the State Health Officer was not speedily accessible; a service for which the State Health Officer desires in this formal manner to express his thanks and appreciation. A table showing the work done at the stations operated under the State and in the Counties of Franklin and Escambia, together with the receipts and expenditures of each, will be found in the Appendix to this report, and are instructive by comparison as well as for the large amount of peculiar work effected.

Before concluding this subject it is proper that reference be made to the seizure, in August last, of twelve Spanish smacks, by the U. S. Revenue Cutter McLane, which at the time was confidently believed would exert a permanently beneficial influence in interdicting for the future this illicit and dangerous traffic and communication with our coast. These smacks were apprehended in the harbor of Anclote, and within the limits of prohibited maritime

cruising, for violation of the Revenue Laws of the United States and the Statute governing the National Quarantine Regulations. They were towed to the Mullet Key quarantine Station by the "McLane" and on request of her Commanding Officer, were disinfected and detained for observation before pratique was given to proceed to Tampa, where until trial they were held by the U. S. Marshal. At the trial, either through a defect in the National law or a failure on the part of the Government to present a strong case, the violations of the provisions of the National Quarantine Act were not sustained by the Court, and the result of the trial was most disappointing to the Health Authorities of the State. An opportunity seemed to offer to effectually suppress a sanitary nuisance which had annoyed and threatened the health of the citizens of Florida for many years, and it is thought, that had the law been sufficiently clear or the evidence warranted, the ruling of the Court would have been different, for it is universally conceded that these smacks have for years menaced the health of the country. Congress should be interested in so amending the law, that in future, apprehension of these vessels for violations of its provisions may leave no loopholes for escaping just punishment. Captain Wyly of the "McLane", has earned the thanks of the people of Florida for his zeal and earnest efforts to destroy this illicit traffic which alike threatens the health and commerce of the State. It is hoped that the failure in the present instance to effect all that was desired will not discourage him in further prosecuting offenders against the health and revenue laws of the country.

The opinion in these cases as handed down by the Court can be found in the Appendix, and is of interest.

The defect found in the National Quarantine Law, as a result of this trial demonstrates most clearly the duty of the State to provide additional measures to protect the

sea-coast of the State from the visits of these strangers who yearly menace the health of her citizens, for after their release under bail they went immediately to the Anclote region, giving annoyance as before by illicit traffic. In the last annual report the State Health Officer invited the attention of the Board to what seemed to him an imperative need to invest in the Executive Officer the power to make arrests, without warrant, in all class of offenders against Maritime Quarantine Laws. The President of the Board also endorsed this recommendation to the Governor, when transmitting the report of the Board, and explained the reason therefor. It would appear, therefore, that no further extensive reasoning or explanation of this necessity is now demanded to force a conviction on the representatives of the people, that to properly guard the health of the citizens of Florida from dangers threatening by sea, a confidence should be reposed in the judgment of the Board, which will warrant the legislature in clothing the Executive Officer of the Board with sufficient authority in these matters.

A NATIONAL HEALTH SECRETARY.

Intimately connected with this subject in which National Supervision has been incidentally referred to is one which of late has engaged the attention of thoughtful citizens of the country. Its importance is such that mention should be made at this time with the view that it may receive your earnest consideration and formal endorsement. Allusion is made to the creation of a National Health Board.

For several years there has been a gradually—though surely increasing—public sentiment in favor of a Cabinet Officer who shall direct the management of the health affairs of the country. This Health Secretary must be an advisor of the States in sanitary matters, and a teacher of

the people, in disseminating such information on disease preventive measures as will certainly conduce to healthy citizenship. While the brute creation and the agricultural interests have been guarded by Federal supervision and protected by liberal national appropriations, and a Secretary in the national council of presidential advisors, who collects and tabulates statistics of the earth's products, and thrice daily announces through the electric spark the atmospheric conditions and disturbances which prevail over the entire country, the health of man, the highest type of the animal kingdom, whose perfect physical state is intimately associated with the happiness and prosperity of his race, is given only one of those spasmodic thoughts which precede the fear of possible threatened occurrence of epidemic disease. Until two years ago Congress paid very little attention to disease agencies, which annually destroy a large proportion of the population of the United States. A fever amongst the cattle in Texas or a swine disease in the northwest, engages greater thought and concern and is more liberally considered as to means to investigate and suppress than is ever displayed, or felt, for the thousands of tuberculous citizens who yearly pass from what might be useful and beneficial lives to the Great Unknown.

The cholera scare of 1892 frightened the United States to act in the particular of quarantine only, and an opportunity then presented itself to perfect a National Health System, distinct in its purposes and separate in its formation from all other branches of governmental work. The opportunity, unfortunately, was neglected, but the occasion was grasped by a sub-division of the Treasury Department to enlarge its functions and increase its power, through the medium of lavish disbursements and patronage, which the Act permitted. Thus owing to the fears of the American public was the Act of 1893 passed, which in its hidden provisions seeks to dispossess the units (the States which go to form the whole in this great government) of the

autonomy guaranteed by the declaration of rights in the Constitution. The Secretary of the Treasury, to whom is ostensibly delegated the authority to make rules and regulations for prevention of introduction of contagious disease into this country, is not a known or practical sanitarian, nor is it thought that in his selection as the director of the monetary policy of the Government the President desired to combine the qualities of a sanitist. He cannot be expected to devote the time or thought necessary for the satisfactory accomplishment of the purposes of wise health legislation, for the intricate problems of finance and business have of late sufficiently engaged his whole attention. To a chief of a division, then, must the direction of this important work be delegated, and again entrusted to subordinates, who, however, eminent in the sciences of medicine and surgery, may have had but slight practical experience in this especial work. Thus if this law had resulted in retiring the State Health officials, virtually the experienced would be retired, and the inexperienced placed in charge, an exchange of experts for novices. The writer would in no wise detract from the merit which justly attaches to the Marine Hospital Service, in the intelligence of its members and the reputation it has made in the field of medicine and surgery. It is believed, however, that there is a sufficient field in the legitimate work which the organization of the service was designed to fulfill, for the display of scientific attainments, without mixing sick seamen with State medicine, and striving to convert an originally medical relief body, with a limited personnel, into a Department of Public Health. When the Act which was effected in 1893 was under discussion in the National Legislature, the writer strongly urged, through the Notes, as a substitute, the formation of a Department of Health, with a National Secretary, which could utilize State and local health authorities, and by advice and distribution of tabulated statistics, instruct the people of the whole United States in arriv-

ing at the proper means of living and preventing the ascendancy of disease. It then, appeared, and was so argued, that a health system of this kind is calculated to be of more benefit to the people and in accord with the spirit of our democratic principles, than if administered in a semi-military manner by the director of the financial system of the country. The operations of the Quarantine Act of 1893 have not been satisfactory to the States, nor happy in matter of detailed provisions to the commercial interests of the various sections of the country. Neither can it be said that any greater degree of efficiency or vigilance has been manifested under the working of the National Quarantine System, than is exercised under the direction of those individual States, who have, from long experience, perfected their systems prior to the passage of the National law. It cannot be said to have done more than to foster a Free Dispensary System for foreign commerce at the expense of the tax-payers of the whole country. Cholera was kept out of this country at the port of New York through the vigilance and untiring energy of her local quarantine officers, and on the other hand yellow fever, it is said, found an entrance into Brunswick, Ga., through infected ballast landed and handled when the quarantine operations of that port were under the management of an officer acting under the Treasury Department.

State Medical Associations and State Health organizations have repeatedly united with that greatest representative body of medical men of the United States — The American Medical Association—in petitioning Congress to provide for and to nurture the health of the people in the manner which has been hitherto outlined. The demand has been for a Secretary of Health in the President's Cabinet, who shall be a sanitist of national repute, and who with the State Boards of Health as his coadjutors, can advise the President in all matters which concern the health and consequent happiness and prosperity of the Nation.

The country sanitive is to be congratulated upon the promised completion of this system.

President Cleveland echoes the voice of the large majority of the medical public and sanitists of the United States when he says:

"I am entirely convinced that we ought not to be longer without a National Board of Health, or National Health Officer, charged with no other duties than such as pertain to the protection of our country from the invasion of pestilence and disease. This would involve the establishment by such board or officer of proper quarantine precautions, or the necessary aid and counsel to local authorities on the subject, prompt advice and assistance to local boards of health or health officers in the suppression of contagious disease, and in cases where there are no such local boards or officers, the immediate direction by the National Board or Officer of measures of suppression, constant and authentic information concerning the health of foreign countries and all parts of our own country, as related to the contagious diseases; and consideration of regulations to be enforced in foreign ports to prevent the introduction of contagion into our cities and the measures which should be adopted to secure their enforcement.

There seems to be at this time a decided inclination to discuss measures of protection against contagious diseases in international conference with a view of adopting means of mutual assistance.

The creation of such a National Health Establishment would greatly aid our standing in such conferences, and improve our opportunity to avail ourselves of their benefits. I earnestly recommend the inauguration of a National Board of Health, or similar National instrumentality, believing the same to be a needed precaution against contagious disease and in the interest of the safety and health of our people."

It is fervently hoped that Congress may view this urgent necessity in the same clear, business-like and economical manner, as the Chief Magistrate recommends, and will

give to the country a National Health Secretary and a practical, conservative law, divested of any military semblance.

SANITARY NUISANCES.

While the general tone of public opinion in the State has steadily improved in health matters, and the people seem to be alive to the necessity for providing and maintaining agencies for the protection and prolongation of life, it cannot be denied that in some localities, an apathy in sanitary matters prevails which neither the board by persuasive measures nor the earnest solicitations of individual public spirited citizens can remove. It is difficult to understand why this indifference to health reputation is permitted to exist. Many officials, in whom is reposed, by popular franchise, the will of the people to protect as well as to increase the commercial advantages of a community, seem utterly oblivious to the responsibilities of office. Complaints very frequently come to the office of the State Board against sanitary nuisances which prevail in this or that city, the existence of which are known and are totally disregarded by the officials of the place, and for which perhaps, frequent requests for abatement have been made. In the fifth annual report (last) the Secretary of the Board invited special attention to this subject, and permission is asked to here repeat what was then said, with the hope that, although such repetitions of subjects may be tedious, the importance may apologize for any weariness which the general reader may experience in going over the subject again.

"The suppression and control of sanitary nuisances demands the thoughtful attention of the Board during this session, in the formulating of some regulations which may now be enforced, or by obtaining from the next legislature a statute defining what are sanitary nuisances, prejudicial to health and capable of producing disease, and providing

a legal way by which such nuisances can be speedily abated. The word "speedily" is used, for if the existence of anything will jeopardize the life or health of an individual, authority should be legally delegated to some one to abate it without having to appeal to the Courts, with the usually attendant delays. Frequent appeals from the date of the organization of the Board, have been made to the State Health Officer, to take cognizance of certain sanitary defects in cities and towns in the State, and the aid of the State Board has been invoked to either remove what seemed sanitary nuisances or abate them. These appeals have often come as a last resort for relief from nuisances dangerous to health, which city, town or county governments have neglected or refused to recognize. No greater compliment could possibly be paid to the State Health authorities than this recognition of what the public considers should be its authority or control, and the impression seems to prevail generally through the State that the Board has the necessary authority to require municipal and county governments to properly and sufficiently protect the health of the citizen. The Board should be vested with some such authority. It was sought to remedy this by legislation last year, but failed, and it can be appreciated how helpless the Board is in its power to enforce, by legal means, any measures for the prevention of disease occurring in domestic life, when it is known that under the present statute a polluted well, or a dangerous vault or privy, or any other menace to health, cannot be immediately closed by the Board or its agents. The Board can and does advise, but except in the presence of epidemic disease, or to prevent its introduction and spread, the statute is not very explicit as to the extent of its authority in suppressing the cause of disease. The reading of the law should be so plain as not to require any resort to the Courts to define its authority and limitations. The old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a

pound of cure" is particularly applicable to the matter under discussion, for it is in perfect keeping with the progressive thought of this century."

It seems, therefore, from what has been said and heard that the general public believes that the State Board of Health has powers to control defects in municipal sanitation, such as reference heretofore has been made.

It has not, although it undoubtedly should have, if the Board is to be held responsible by the people of the State for the persistent disregard by communities of the welfare of the public by permitting evils as sanitary nuisances to exist which engender disease, as well as repulse desirable immigration. Even should a community be content with untidy thoroughfares, and uncleanness of public and private premises, such a state of things should not be tolerated, and other communities may justly demand an abatement of evils which menace the health reputation of the whole State as well as seriously injure the health of contiguous towns. The people, therefore, should in a clear and concise manner speak on this subject, through their representatives in the next Legislature, and enact a Statute alike just to individuals, as well as comprehensive in protecting and conserving the health and reputation of the entire people of the State.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is thought from what has been said in the preceding pages, that the requirements considered necessary for legislative action, have been very clearly outlined. In addition to statutory action for suppressing sanitary nuisances, and exercising sanitary surveillance over municipalities by correcting those evils known to be dangerous to health, when the municipal officials fail to act, should be the grant of additional authority to the Board and its officials in enforcing an observance of the maritime quarantine laws of the

State, by arresting promptly all offenders, without the formality of first swearing out information. It is also recommended that the date of the annual meeting of the Board each year be changed from May to February, in order that any alterations in the health regulations of the Board, which past experience may indicate to be necessary, may be promulgated before the commencement of summer, and what is commonly known as the quarantine season of the year. Careful consideration of the subject also suggests a Statute for sanitary supervision of all hotels, boarding houses or other public places of entertainment. It would seem that in a State to which a large number of visitors annually come, of various financial means, and whose entertainment demands as varied a scale in prices, that a sanitary supervision should be exercised over all classes of hostelry which cater to the wants of the traveling public, and especially is this thought necessary in the matter of plumbing, pure water, disposal of wastes and general cleanliness of premises. A Statute covering the provisions just enumerated is in force in Rhode Island—a state similar to Florida in the matter of health resorts—and has been found to be of great value to the general public. The Secretary of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island remarks in the Health Bulletin of that State on the value of the supervision here recommended in the following language:

"During the summer of 1887 an unfortunate accident happened at one of the numerous summer hotels in this State whereby a large number of the guests were made alarmingly ill, and one or two died. Upon investigation it was discovered that the main water supply was not adequate to the needs of the hotel and that a second and unused well had been used to supply the deficiency. This well was located in the cellar of the hotel, and through this part of the hotel the drainage of the whole waste system passed. After the sickness began to appear, the examination of the plumbing system revealed the fact that a portion of the drain had become displaced, permitting the wastes

to have direct flow into the well. This supply was used for drinking purposes, and although a difference in the character of the water was noted, yet not sufficient attention was given to the suspicion by those in charge to condemn the supply, and procure another. As a result the hotel was deserted by the guests and closed. Immediately a thorough system of plumbing was put in and what should have been done before the accident was now done at great expense, and an unquestionable water supply was obtained, away from the hotel and free from any possible source of contamination. Had this precaution and expense been accepted as an essential to a properly equipped hotel, assuming the responsibility of the health and lives of the guests, at the beginning of the season, no such occurrence could have taken place. As a result of the popular demand and the recommendation of the State Board of Health, and by efforts of the late Secretary, Dr. Fisher, a bill was passed at the following session of the Legislature which provided for the inspection of hotels under certain conditions. * * *

* * * This State has large sums of money invested in this industry, of entertainment of summer visitors, annually accommodating upwards of 5,500 at Block Island and Narragansett pier alone, and carelessness upon the part of one hotel is apt to react upon all the others. An accident either from poor water or milk supply, or by lack of attention to fire escapes or fire extinguishing facilities, is apt to be shown up in intensified colors by the public press and would-be visitors from other states will condemn all the hotels at Narragansett Pier, on account of some accident at a hotel at Block Island, for both are in Rhode Island and geographical limitations are apt to be confusing at a distance and when so small a State as this is under consideration."

In order that the several recommendations made for improving the general health Statute, may be conveniently discussed, the measures have been formulated into "Bills" which are included in the Appendix for your earnest and careful consideration.

OFFICE WORK.

By circulars and "Health Notes" the Board has endeavored to monthly supply the people of Florida with such sanitary counsel as may be interesting and beneficial. It has been the purpose of the Secretary of the Board to answer all communications promptly and to aid all seekers after sanitary knowledge with such information as may be had, not only in the office but can be acquired elsewhere. As was to be expected the office work has more than doubled from the organization of the Board in 1889. The exhibit is interesting and particularly gratifying as showing the increasing interest in the Board's labors and the satisfaction which the people of the State have in an institution organized for their benefit and protection.

In the Appendix will be found tabulated statistics of the life wave of the State, arranged by calendar years. For comparison and study, this method is the only one from which any satisfaction can be instructively had. The "Notes" continues to grow in favor with the people of Florida and this office daily receives commendatory expressions of the efforts of the Board in this direction of sanitary education, which it furnishes through this means. The executive officer invites an inspection of the vital statistical record of the State by all who may be interested in the study of the life problem of Florida, and will always endeavor to make all visitors at the office pleased and comfortable. To the Medical profession especially is a cordial invitation extended. The books and journals of the office, which are the personal property of the Executive officer of the Board are always at the disposal of his professional brethren for consultation or enlightenment.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Board, comprised in cost and receipts, is a question doubtless of great interest to the people of the State, and too often the necessity for this with other State measures are considered more from a standpoint of immediate outlay and expense than the ultimate benefit which will accrue in future years. In the management of the funds appropriated for State Health purposes, a strict regard has been paid to economy, with efficient administration, for there is no true economy displayed in insufficiently supplying measures deemed absolutely necessary for the proper execution of any work. During the year the Board has expended \$29,140.26, and has received \$13,456.70 as fees collected at the various quarantine inspection and disinfection stations operated by the State, which with the \$9,051.08 previously accruing from this source is deposited as a quarantine fund at Jacksonville and Tampa. In tabulated form will be found, in the Appendix, a detailed statement of expenditures, together with similar statements of the County Boards of Escambia and Franklin, which latter are not operated by the State Board of Health.

CONCLUSION.

Before concluding, it is desired to present certain thoughts relative to the necessity for a health organization in the State, which if meeting with the approbation of the Board, may be commended to the Governor for a further transmission to the Legislature. Before entering upon the discussion of this subject the writer wishes to positively disclaim any personal interest or bias in the matter other than a consideration for the reputation of the State and the health and welfare of her citizens. To those who may be captious or suspicious of this statement, attention is invited to the continuance of the resignation of the State Health Officer

in the hands of the President, which, tendered a year ago, has never been more than temporarily withdrawn, and is awaiting action at any time.

As the controversy which unfortunately arose at Pensacola last summer, over the county quarantine of Escambia, brought first criticism of the methods of both County and State in the management of Maritime Sanitation and then doubt as to the wisdom of maintaining a State identity in these matters, it is thought that a clear exposition of certain facts, which when discussed in an impartial and logical manner, may present the subject to those opposed to a State supremacy in these matters, in a light not heretofore viewed.

The health problem, as contained in the query, "Why Florida should maintain a State Board of Health, concerns every citizen of the State. It is a subject which the advocates of and opponents to, should calmly discuss, and by intelligent arguments satisfactorily determine the benefits gained to the State by the continuance of the system, with the cost of its support. From the standpoint of a sanitarian, the following argument is offered for perpetuating an institution which has already accomplished great results to the State and holds out under its control expectations of future financial prosperity. It is respectfully submitted:

First, the State Constitution *required* the Legislature to organize a State Board of Health, while the existence of County Boards of Health is discretionary, hence, the Legislature may organize and abolish them as they please, while nothing short of a failure to provide sufficient funds can do more than suspend the work of the State Board of Health, unless the people by constitutional amendment abolish it or vest in the Legislature discretionary powers. Until there is a change in the organic law, the sovereign power of the people of the State is vested in the State Board of Health for the care of the health of the people so far as the

same is insurable by sanitary supervision and quarantine regulations. Thus through the sovereign act of the people the State Board of Health is made answerable to the people of the State at large for the admission of epidemic diseases at the ports or borders of the State, and for the conditions which favor disease within the State.

Second. Exercising its discretion, the Legislature abolished all County Boards of Health, except those of Escambia and Franklin. All the other counties of the State are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State Board of Health, and seem perfectly satisfied with its supervision. Judging from the local press it would seem that the citizens of Pensacola not satisfied with County supervision, which they have tried, or State supervision which they opposed, now invoke United States supervision, which means that the people of Pensacola regarding first what they consider the interest of their port do not fully consider the interests of the people of the County, for as it is now the revenues of the port do protect the County, and as the principal danger to the county lies at the port entrance to the county, it is eminently just that the port income should guard the county from disease inroad, not only on the coast and border, but against its invasion into the interior, because it is prudent to consider that in emergencies the light State health tax might not of itself be adequate for extraordinary requirements. Under county supervision the whole county shares in the county fund, port income and all; under State supervision the whole State shares in the State fund, port income and all. According to the Constitution the State supervision must obtain, while the County supervision *may be used as an aid*, but as such the Legislature abolished it, with the two exceptions noted, and it need not be discussed which system offers the most comprehensive grasp for efficiency, since the people of the State decided that in the organic law. Should the United States assume charge of the port

of Pensacola, the County of Escambia must lose such share of the port fund as might be applicable for relief in an emergency. It is not impossible that there might be an invasion or threatened invasion of the State by epidemics at several points at once, and that all surplus port income would be needed for use in Escambia and other counties; thus would be presented the spectacle of the other ports of the State standing a tax for the benefit of a people who had inconsiderately deprived the State of revenue absolutely required in an emergency, and this by an exemption of port tax, and by exemption through the aid of moneys raised in part at the ports too liberal to seek such exemption. In such case Pensacola would be doubly benefitted at the expense of the other ports. As the United States law only provides where a State neglects, and as Florida has not neglected, there is no legal way by which the United States can assume charge of the port of Pensacola, hence the idea may be dismissed as a dream.

All reforms move slowly against obstacles, and had not Escambia County opposed it, Pensacola would have enjoyed for two years past the benefit of State supervision at her port in common with the rest of the State.

With sincere respect for the Chamber of Commerce and for the people and press of Pensacola, these preliminary facts are submitted with the following deductions as argument, Why Florida should maintain a State Board of Health.

First, For the sake of security. A State Board having power co-extensive with State lines, has amplest sources of information, amplest resources, amplest authority and commanding a larger respect and confidence than a mere local body, and thus has more effective influence and greater efficiency. The scope of the work cannot possibly be belittled, nor is the field so vast that failure is liable to result from neglect of details. The life of the

body politic should breathe through every pore of the body sanitive. The State as a unit is thus fully equipped to guard the health of her people by her State Board of Health. In thirty-eight States of the American Union this agency has proven effective and is no longer experimental. Florida with her State Board of Health is following in the path blazed by her sister States, and where necessary is blazing her own way to greater security against epidemics.

While it is true that sanitary science has made great strides of late and that a more enlightened public opinion prompts more effective legislation, and all this advance has come through State Boards of Health in this country—the rapid growth of trade, the closer, more intimate commerce with ports south of us, as well as in all parts of the world, offers to Florida a development fully adequate to her superb geographical situation, of which her people are eager to take advantage, and doubtless will do so successfully, provided the health conditions maintained are to allow of it. Security for the sake of general prosperity is the first demand made upon the State Board of Health, and it is also the last demand, for all that lie between are secondary and tributary thereto, and can this be best secured by Pensacola remaining in charge of the County, Fernandina in care of the United States officials and Jacksonville, Key West and other parts of the State in keeping of the State Board, thus producing a confusing condition of authority and responsibility in emergencies, highly calculated to breed difficulties and misunderstandings likely to prove obstacles to that union of energy and oneness of plan demanded at once for the exclusion of epidemics, especially at the ports or borders of the State?

While the danger to the health of the interior from certain epidemics arises chiefly on the exterior lines of the State—at the sea-ports—it is the right and duty of the people of the interior parts to demand and exact that their safety

from danger arising on exterior lines shall be in hands at least in part answerable to them and that no county or port shall establish for its local ends a policy that by dividing responsibility defeats this their just claim, and, they may well enforce this view, because were it not for the traffic with the interior, sea-ports would be of no commercial importance and quarantine be a mere matter of sentiment and expense.

Can the citizens of any of the seaports legally and equitably adopt a policy so revolutionary as the one proposed, regardless of the views of the people of the interior? when under the organic law of the people the State Board of Health itself cannot draw a line anywhere across the State and terminate there its responsibilities.

Second. The State Board of Health can best secure (so far as in health conditions lie) the prosperity of the State. If the general government consented to assume quarantine charge of the port of Pensacola, or any other port, necessarily regulations must be of a general character and fixed and inelastic. In the care of quarantine various incidents arise whereby shipping interests may be served most effectually by some relaxation of rule, or again by further restrictions, and this implies a system somewhat elastic and of necessity in local hands and under immediate authority.

But not only is commerce the child of the State; population coming to the State bring their wealth of intelligence, virtue and means. They come full of the purpose to build up the commonwealth. They labor for its prosperity. Unacclimated, they look here for the same institution, a State Board of Health, which they probably appreciated in the State from whence they came and to such they here look for the preservation of health conditions. Then too, the State Board enlightens the intending immigrant through its reports and thus becomes a potent factor in inducing immigration, which contributes vastly to the State's

prosperity. It may be said to be the best Immigration Bureau the State ever had, because its tendency is to draw virtue and intelligence to the State as a permanent constituency.

Third. Considering how far the State Board of Health is a source of profit to the people, for all that has been stated indicates it somewhat, the educational influence of the labors of the Board may be touched upon. In instructing the people in sanitary and hygienic methods is it unreasonable to infer a possible gain of one year in the useful life time of each inhabitant? This to 450,000 people would mean a possible profit of 450,000 years which at an average value of \$1,000 which is the usual estimate, would foot up millions of dollars. This as a profit is no more problematical than that of railroads, factories, schools, farms, fisheries and other industrial and commercial enterprises. Good health is the basis of individual success, and the State which best conserves the health of its people, aggregates the most health, hence the most wealth, embracing in best health conditions, masses of the most successful people.

In the gathering of statistics the State Board of Health is laying the foundation for commercially invaluable data, in which the State writes its own health history and builds its own health reputation in living letters of light. Statistics, thus telling their own story, pleading their own cause, will shine glowing with truth when those who first gathered them will themselves be gathered to rest, while their work will speak continuously to intelligence, in inviting strangers to come to our State and here set up there household gods, and here build with us an ideal commonwealth, for while every Floridian knows the value of the climate because he has tested it, the people without our borders need the lessons of statistics to enlighten them.

Florida, endowed with a magnificent climate, owes to her people the best health conditions, because to her they are possible. We coin from the smiles of Heaven the blessings of His hand, and that our people may ever be so rewarded for their virtues and for their intelligence should be the aim of the lawmakers of the State to speedily bring to an accomplishment by further necessary legislation which will tend to increase the efficiency of the State Board of Health.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH Y. PORTER, M. D.,

State Health Officer and Secretary.

APPENDIX.

EXPENDITURES YEAR 1894.*

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Per diem and mileage of members. | 471.00 |
| State Health Officers salary | 3,000.00 |
| State Health Officer's travelling expenses . . | 479.45 |
| Clerical Assistance | 1,520.00 |
| Attorney's salary | 300.00 |
| Office rent | 180.00 |
| General office expenses | 137.94 |
| Printing and stationery | 938.87 |
| Printing annual report | 182.90 |
| Printing "Florida Health Notes" | 356.00 |
| Official telegrams | 62.94 |
| Maintenance of State Maritime Quarantine . . | 17,976.51 |
| Salaries of county agents | 2,653.25 |
| Cleaning "Pump Creek" | 150.00 |
| Markomannia expert | 50.00 |
| Insurance | 309.25 |
| Telephone, office of Board | 60.00 |
| Inspectors salaries | 170.50 |
| Miscellaneous | 90.00 |

\$29,140.26

*This statement is for the entire year, and accordingly embraces various items, which were exhibited in the financial statement printed in the fifth annual report.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

49

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH, TO THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH, BEGINNING SEASON AS RENDERED IN LAST REPORT, DECEMBER 19, 1893, AND ENDING NOVEMBER 15, 1894.

| Month. | Fumigat'n | Inspection | Other Service | Total. |
|--------------|-----------|------------|---------------|------------|
| May..... | \$ 82 00 | \$ 116 00 | ..... | \$ 198 00 |
| June..... | 154 55 | 76 00 | ..... | 230 55 |
| July..... | 92 00 | 96 00 | ..... | 188 00 |
| August..... | 91 00 | 74 00 | \$ 5 00 | 170 00 |
| September.. | 30 00 | 59 00 | ..... | 89 00 |
| October..... | 135 00 | 75 00 | 25 00 | 235 00 |
| November.. | 71 00 | 64 00 | 5 00 | 140 00 |
| | \$655 55 | \$560 00 | \$35 00 | \$1,250 55 |

Balance on hand last statement.....\$1,034 41
Inspector's reports, as above..... 1,250 55 — \$2,284 66

DISBURSEMENTS.

To Whom Paid and Purposes for which Paid.

| | |
|--|----------|
| J. G. Ruge, member of Board, { Pay for { | \$ 20 00 |
| J. D. Rush, M.D., member Board { meetings, { | 20 00 |
| J. H. Lockwood, member Board { | 20 00 |
| H. B. Pryor, use of steam launch..... | 7 00 |
| H. W. Johnston, "Times," printing..... | 16 50 |
| H. Ruge & Sons, expressage and postage..... | 4 63 |
| H. Ruge & Sons, lime and brushes..... | 3 30 |
| Rush & Marler, sulphur, copperas, etc..... | 140 81 |
| C. H. Lind, salary Port Inspector..... | 390 00 |
| C. H. Lind, hire quarantine boat..... | 418 00 |
| Jos. Lawrence, house to house inspector..... | 150 00 |
| Jos. Lawrence, sanitary labor on streets..... | 42 55 |
| W. A. Lockwood & Co., fumigation pans..... | 27 02 |
| M. T. Alexander, drugs, etc..... | 1 75 |
| Drew & Co., printing and stationery..... | 3 90 |
| Mrs. M. Lind, quarantine flags..... | 3 00 |
| C. H. Lind, wood and coal for fumigation . . . | 1 55 |
| J. G. Ruge, salary Secretary and Treasurer.. | 120 00 |
| J. D. Rush, M.D., Vaccination, etc..... | 19 25 |
| J. G. Ruge, special clerical work..... | 40 00 |
| J. D. Rush, M.D., special clerical work..... | 25 00 |
| Discount and Exchange, cashing drafts..... | 6 13 |
| C. T. & G. R. R., telegraph bill "S. S. Colby," | 3 30 |
| Nov. 15, 1894, bal. in hands of Treas., \$593.28 { | 801 28 |
| Nov. 15, 1894, " " " " Insp'r, 208.00 { | |

\$2,284 96 — \$2,284 96

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN COUNTY BOARD HEALTH.

By JOHN G. RUGE, Sec'y and Treas.

Apalachicola, Franklin County, Fla.

Financial Exhibit of the Escambia County Board of Health.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM NOVEMBER, 1893,
TO NOVEMBER, 1894.

Dr.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| To amount on hand..... | \$ 9,198.67 |
| To amount received from inspection fees | 6,060.00 |
| To amount received from ballast | 10,455.12 |
| To amount received from fumigation..... | 6,603.50 |
| To amount received from "Miscellany"..... | 852.21 |

\$33,169.50

Cr.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| By salary of President | \$ 1,200.00 |
| By salary Secretary and Treasurer..... | 900.00 |
| By salary of Attorney..... | 300.00 |
| By salary of Port Inspector..... | 2,650.00 |
| By salaries four sanitary inspectors | 2,370.00 |
| By salary of clerk..... | 660.00 |
| By salary of messenger | 180.00 |
| Per diem of members..... | 104.00 |
| Per diem of four boatmen | 1,087.50 |
| Per diem of two engineers..... | 1,280.00 |
| Per diem of painter | 71.60 |
| Per diem of carpenter | 40.00 |
| Per diem of ten laborers..... | 2,290.90 |
| Office expense—rent, telephone, telegrams, gas, water, wood, coal, ice, postage, books, blanks, stationery | 705.06 |
| Sanitary Inspector's expense—burning garbage, car far, hack hire, drayage, disinfectants, vital statistics | 173.40 |

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Station (Quarantine) supplies—groceries, beef, vegetables, ice, drugs | 1,076.44 |
| Fumigation supplies—sulphur, lime, bichlo-mercury | 1,205.43 |
| Buildings at Station—new crib, wharf and boat- house, and general repairs | 2,443.03 |
| Tugboats and lighter..... | 525.13 |
| Printing reports..... | 72.50 |
| Launches—purchase of launch "Genevieve"..... | 2,500.00 |
| Hauling out, repairing, fuel, and rent of boat-house | 988.17 |
| Expert services | 25.60 |
| Special services..... | 150.32 |
| Traveling expenses to Sanitary Conference, New Orleans | 52.70 |
| Fees returned—rebates to vessels..... | 32.50 |
| Advertising..... | 7.50 |
| Insurance on plant and houses at Station and office furniture..... | 173.70 |
| Sewers, ditches and drains, labor and material... | 1,091.51 |

\$ 24,356.99

Leaving a balance on hand of..... 8,812.51

\$ 33,169.50

OPERATIONS MULLET KEY STATION YEAR 1894.

| Date. | No. Inspected. | Vessels Disinfected | Tonnage. | No. of Passengers. | No. of Crew. | Fees Collected. | Cost Maintenance. |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| January | 3 | .. | 2,418 | 19 | 55 | \$ 135 00 | \$ 255 00 |
| February | 7 | .. | 7,658 | .. | .. | 195 00 | 260 31 |
| March | 8 | .. | 9,832 | 53 | 194 | 210 00 | 262 00 |
| April | 8 | 1 | 8,417 | 23 | 147 | 260 00 | 357 53 |
| May | 60 | 4 | 24,557 | 699 | 1035 | 522 50 | 689 16 |
| June | 55 | 1 | 14,157 | 658 | 809 | 265 00 | 647 45 |
| July | 66 | 9 | 31,447 | 726 | 1118 | 1,338 00 | 494 60 |
| August | 52 | 3 | 24,226 | 970 | 491 | 849 00 | 616 37 |
| September | 43 | 4 | 23,870 | 485 | 904 | 676 00 | 620 91 |
| October | 39 | 1 | 17,164 | 343 | 800 | 320 00 | 532 30 |
| November | 24 | 2 | 13,549 | 280 | 568 | 472 50 | 500 10 |
| December | 7 | 0 | 7,596 | 9 | 130 | 192 50 | 255 00 |
| | 376 | 25 | 184,891 | 4265 | 6251 | \$5435 50 | \$5490 73 |

OPERATIONS MAYPORT STATION DURING 1894.

| Date. | No. Inspected. | No. Disinfected. | Tonnage. | No. Passengers. | No. of Crew. | Fees Collected. | Cost Maintenance. |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| January | 5 | .. | 611 | 3 | 34 | \$ 30 00 | \$ 30 00 |
| February .. | 3 | .. | 696 | .. | 20 | 25 00 | 33 05 |
| March | 5 | .. | 658 | 5 | 37 | 30 00 | 31 50 |
| April | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 30 00 |
| May | 29 | .. | 27,518 | 221 | 627 | 177 50 | 75 00 |
| June | 17 | 1 | 24,031 | 11 | 121 | 245 00 | 75 00 |
| July | 21 | .. | 23,882 | 7 | 144 | 210 00 | 165 20 |
| August | 28 | 2 | 8,014 | 4 | 194 | 342 50 | 112 20 |
| September | 22 | 1 | 5,481 | 5 | 170 | 275 00 | 106 39 |
| October | 28 | .. | 42,045 | 3 | 280 | 320 00 | 92 00 |
| November | 20 | .. | 18,979 | 17 | 172 | 177 50 | 64 50 |
| December .. | 3 | .. | 890 | 5 | 26 | 15 00 | 37 00 |
| | 181 | 4 | 152,805 | 281 | 1825 | \$1847 50 | \$851 79 |

FERNANDINA STATION, DURING 1894.

| Date. | No. Inspected. | No. Disinfected. | Tonnage. | No. Passengers. | No. Crew. | Fees Collected. | Cost Maintenance. |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| January | 9 | 0 | 7,357 | 0 | 127 | \$105 00 | \$155 00 |
| February | 4 | 0 | 1,525 | 0 | 31 | 40 00 | 155 00 |
| March | 12 | 0 | 9,372 | 3 | 182 | 155 00 | 155 00 |
| April | 11 | 0 | 14,135 | 0 | 235 | 155 00 | 155 00 |
| May | 20 | 3 | 20,175 | 24 | 420 | 327 50 | 234 70 |
| June | 16 | 0 | 15,201 | 25 | 312 | 170 00 | 225 00 |
| July | 21 | 2 | 26,631 | 24 | 539 | 350 00 | 230 00 |
| August | 20 | 2 | 20,242 | 39 | 385 | 277 50 | 233 20 |
| September | 15 | 3 | 13,797 | 43 | 285 | 267 50 | 232 87 |
| October | 20 | 3 | 14,574 | 118 | 321 | 302 50 | 304 43 |
| November | 8 | 4 | 6,461 | 33 | 150 | 235 00 | 200 50 |
| December | 4 | 2 | 2,881 | 2 | 53 | 130 00 | 157 50 |
| Total | 160 | 19 | 152,351 | 311 | 3040 | 2516 00 | 2,438 20 |

PUNTA RASSA STATION, DURING 1894.

| Date. | Vessels Inspected. | Vessels Disinfected. | Tonnage. | No. of Crew. | No. of Passengers. | Fees Collected. | Cost Maintenance. |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| May | 8 | .. | 206 | 34 | 7 | \$5 00 | \$30 00 |
| June | 9 | .. | 301 | 39 | 7 | 5 00 | 30 00 |
| July | 11 | .. | 218 | 42 | 4 | 5 00 | 38 40 |
| August | 13 | .. | 283 | 54 | 13 | ..... | 30 00 |
| September | 10 | .. | 121 | 32 | 3 | 5 00 | 30 00 |
| October | 7 | .. | 362 | 34 | 2 | ..... | 30 00 |
| November | 5 | .. | 200 | 18 | 4 | ..... | 15 00 |
| Total | 63 | * | 1,691 | 253 | 40 | \$20 00 | \$203 40 |

* No vessels fumigated at this station; all needing such treatment sent to Dry Tortugas or Mullet Key.

GASPARILLA ISLAND STATION, DURING 1894.

| Date. | No. Inspected. | No. Disinfected. | Tonnage. | No. Passengers. | No. Crew. | Fees Collected. | Cost Maintenance. |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| January | 4 | .. | 5,176 | .... | 77 | \$ 55 00 | \$ 125 00 |
| February | 1 | .. | 1,212 | .... | 22 | 15 00 | 125 00 |
| March | 6 | .. | 7,943 | .... | 136 | 90 00 | 125 00 |
| April | 4 | .. | 3,517 | .... | 52 | 45 00 | 125 00 |
| May | 6 | .. | 6,825 | .... | 121 | 50 00 | 266 66 |
| June | 2 | .. | 86 | .... | 11 | 10 00 | 207 91 |
| July | 8 | 2 | 9,849 | .... | 173 | 205 00 | 347 04 |
| August | 8 | .. | 8,382 | .... | 130 | 45 00 | 202 24 |
| September | 6 | .. | 3,650 | .... | 79 | 40 00 | 202 22 |
| October | 2 | .. | 2,663 | .... | 45 | 30 00 | 197 34 |
| November | 3 | .. | 1,105 | .... | 23 | 10 00 | 182 19 |
| December | 1 | .. | 1,635 | .. . | 23 | 15 00 | 125 00 |
| Total | 51 | 2 | 52,043 | .... | 892 | \$610 00 | 2,190 60 |

KEY WEST STATION.

| Date. | No. Inspected. | No. Disinfected. | Tonnage. | No. Passengers. | No. Crew. | Fees Collected. | Cost Maintenance. |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| January | 25 | .. | 14,938 | 599 | 728 | \$255 00 | \$165 13 |
| February | 28 | .. | 18,642 | 727 | 802 | 290 00 | 160 00 |
| March | 35 | .. | 20,256 | 976 | 1013 | 302 75 | 160 00 |
| April | 28 | .. | 14,264 | 726 | 959 | 214 60 | 160 00 |
| May | 51 | .. | 35,900 | 1154 | 1360 | 260 25 | 160 00. |
| June | 58 | .. | 36,662 | 1308 | 1542 | 284 10 | 160 00 |
| July | 47 | .. | 33,678 | 932 | 1451 | 211 25 | 180 03 |
| August | 61 | .. | 46,905 | 1104 | 1726 | 370 25 | 160 00 |
| September | 42 | .. | 32,536 | 987 | 1288 | 233 00 | 160 00 |
| October | 46 | .. | 37,982 | 1073 | 1386 | 235 50 | 174 50 |
| November | 31 | .. | 22,254 | 781 | 905 | 180 50 | 160 00 |
| December | 21 | .. | 11,827 | 579 | 651 | 190 50 | 160 00 |
| Total | 473 | * | 295,844 | 10946 | 13811 | 3027 70 | 1959 66 |

* No vessels fumigated at this station; all needing such treatment sent to Dry Tortugas.

Revenue from and cost of State Quarantine Stations
below enumerated, during year 1894.

| | FEES COLLECTED | COST OF MAINTAINANCE. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Fernandina, | 2,516.00 | 2,438.20 |
| Mayport, | 1,847.50 | 851.79 |
| Key West, | 3,027.70 | 1,959.66 |
| Punta Rassa Station, | 20.00 | 203.40 |
| Boca Grande, | 610.00 | 2,190.60 |
| Mullet Key, | 5,435.50 | 5,490.73 |
| Cedar Key, | | 379.13 |
| Anclote, | | 337.10 |
| | <hr/> 13,456.70 | <hr/> 13,850.61 |

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,
*In the Forty-five Counties of the State of Florida, During
the Year 1894.*

| | Births. | Marriages. | Deaths. |
|--------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Alachua..... | 257 | 198 | 130 |
| Baker..... | 55 | 41 | 13 |
| Bradford..... | 142 | 101 | 42 |
| Brevard..... | 97 | 61 | 55 |
| Calhoun..... | 33 | 31 | 30 |
| Citrus..... | 57 | 50 | 19 |
| Clay..... | 45 | 57 | 40 |
| Columbia..... | 145 | 172 | 118 |
| Dade..... | 28 | 40 | 21 |
| DeSoto..... | 116 | 91 | 37 |
| Duval..... | 101 | 456 | 36 |
| Escambia..... | 115 | 281 | 92 |
| Franklin..... | 99 | 59 | 41 |
| Gadsden..... | 179 | 135 | 54 |
| Hamilton..... | 82 | 101 | 56 |
| Hernando..... | 46 | 28 | 13 |
| Hillsborough..... | 314 | 313 | 159 |
| Holmes..... | 61 | 84 | 21 |
| Jackson..... | 68 | 238 | 51 |
| Jefferson..... | 87 | 132 | 93 |
| Lafayette..... | 40 | 44 | 26 |
| Lake..... | 158 | 92 | 71 |
| Lee..... | 31 | 15 | 10 |
| Leon..... | 83 | 142 | 103 |
| Levy..... | 93 | 91 | 46 |
| Liberty..... | 30 | 17 | 4 |
| Madison..... | 79 | 137 | 56 |
| Manatee..... | 51 | 37 | 31 |
| Marion..... | 232 | 315 | 150 |
| Monroe..... | 692 | 234 | 510 |
| Nassau..... | 149 | 79 | 86 |
| Orange..... | 316 | 182 | 163 |
| Osceola..... | 69 | 59 | 20 |
| Pasco..... | 101 | 47 | 37 |
| Polk..... | 148 | 129 | 66 |
| Putnam..... | 161 | 174 | 88 |
| St. Johns..... | 172 | 59 | 44 |
| Santa Rosa..... | 62 | 74 | 35 |
| Sumter..... | 98 | 67 | 53 |
| Suwannee..... | 106 | 127 | 90 |
| Taylor..... | 26 | 46 | 8 |
| Volusia..... | 112 | 100 | 89 |
| Wakulla..... | 20 | 37 | 21 |
| Walton..... | 72 | 68 | 35 |
| Washington..... | 66 | 52 | 34 |
| Jacksonville*..... | 601 | .... | 561 |
| Pensacola*..... | 363 | .... | 256 |
| Totals..... | 6,254 | 5,090 | 3,814 |

* Duval and Escambia counties do not include the cities of Jacksonville and Pensacola, as their returns are reported separately under the headings "Jacksonville" and "Pensacola."

APPENDIX

BIRTHS.

| | 1891 | | | | 1892 | | | | 1893 | | | | 1894 | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-----|----------|-----|--------|------|----------|-----|--------|------|----------|------|--------|-----|----------|------|
| | White. | | Colored. | | White. | | Colored. | | White. | | Colored. | | White. | | Colored. | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| Legitimate..... | 879 | 783 | 444 | 458 | 2564 | 1349 | 1133 | 660 | 638 | 3780 | 1659 | 1451 | 707 | 612 | 4429 | 2273 |
| Illegitimate..... | 8 | 9 | 34 | 39 | 90 | 11 | 17 | 50 | 44 | 122 | 15 | 9 | 26 | 48 | 98 | 10 |
| Total..... | 887 | 792 | 478 | 497 | 2654 | 1360 | 1150 | 710 | 682 | 3902 | 1674 | 1460 | 733 | 660 | 4527 | 2283 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 980 | 850 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6121 | 6254 |

DEATHS.

| | 1891 | | | | 1892 | | | | 1893 | | | | 1894 | | | |
|--------------|--------|------|---------|--|--------|------|---------|--|--------|------|---------|--|--------|------|---------|--|
| | Male. | | Female. | | Male. | | Female. | | Male. | | Female. | | Male. | | Female. | |
| | Total. | | Total. | | Total. | | Total. | | Total. | | Total. | | Total. | | Total. | |
| White..... | 752 | 631 | 1383 | | 1024 | 786 | 1810 | | 912 | 1068 | 1980 | | 1275 | 1065 | 2340 | |
| Colored..... | 529 | 558 | 1087 | | 736 | 695 | 1431 | | 576 | 663 | 1239 | | 791 | 683 | 1474 | |
| Total..... | 1281 | 1189 | 2470 | | 1760 | 1481 | 3241 | | 1488 | 1731 | 3219 | | 2066 | 1748 | 3814 | |

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, YEAR 1894, IN DETAIL BY MONTHS.

| | BIRTHS. | | | | | | MARRIAGES | | | | DEATHS. | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|------|----------|-----|---------------|----|-----------|----|--------|----------|---------|------|----------|------|-----|-----|
| | LEGITIMATE. | | | | ILLEGITIMATE. | | | | Total. | Colored. | White. | | Colored. | | | |
| | White. | | Colored. | | White. | | Colored. | | | | M. | F. | M. | F. | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January..... | 216 | 178 | 77 | 72 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 551 | 226 | 234 | 460 | 146 | 106 | 63 | 55 |
| February..... | 182 | 165 | 72 | 75 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 498 | 200 | 211 | 411 | 98 | 64 | 53 | 50 |
| March..... | 198 | 169 | 74 | 71 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 520 | 224 | 225 | 449 | 107 | 91 | 47 | 47 |
| April..... | 165 | 166 | 74 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 466 | 247 | 174 | 421 | 110 | 76 | 75 | 60 |
| May..... | 160 | 151 | 63 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4 | 422 | 214 | 201 | 415 | 101 | 90 | 64 | 70 |
| June..... | 178 | 160 | 84 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 475 | 226 | 184 | 410 | 97 | 91 | 82 | 57 |
| July..... | 182 | 179 | 73 | 63 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 511 | 161 | 146 | 307 | 102 | 101 | 72 | 54 |
| August..... | 221 | 183 | 69 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 572 | 174 | 138 | 312 | 116 | 119 | 86 | 70 |
| September..... | 212 | 205 | 85 | 64 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 582 | 198 | 173 | 371 | 99 | 90 | 70 | 60 |
| October..... | 206 | 210 | 77 | 72 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 9 | 582 | 230 | 178 | 408 | 96 | 103 | 55 | 52 |
| November..... | 169 | 179 | 78 | 80 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 518 | 232 | 190 | 422 | 106 | 67 | 69 | 62 |
| December..... | 184 | 186 | 91 | 83 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 557 | 374 | 330 | 704 | 97 | 67 | 55 | 46 |
| Totals..... | 2273 | 2131 | 917 | 800 | 10 | 10 | 63 | 50 | 6254 | 2686 | 2384 | 5090 | 1275 | 1065 | 791 | 683 |

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

63

AGES OF DECEDENTS, 1894.

| | White. | | Colored. | | Total. |
|---------------------------------|--------|-------|----------|-----|--------|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| Under 1 year..... | 263 | 207 | 205 | 133 | 808 |
| Between 1 and 5 years..... | 118 | 120 | 76 | 61 | 275 |
| " 5 " 10 " | 37 | 38 | 25 | 24 | 124 |
| " 10 " 15 " | 26 | 28 | 20 | 21 | 95 |
| " 15 " 20 " | 25 | 49 | 34 | 43 | 151 |
| " 20 " 25 " | 78 | 79 | 60 | 54 | 271 |
| " 25 " 30 " | 62 | 49 | 48 | 47 | 206 |
| " 30 " 40 " | 136 | 120 | 75 | 75 | 406 |
| " 40 " 50 " | 164 | 84 | 61 | 60 | 309 |
| " 50 " 60 " | 108 | 64 | 44 | 40 | 256 |
| " 60 " 70 " | 116 | 83 | 44 | 35 | 278 |
| " 70 " 80 " | 107 | 68 | 36 | 29 | 240 |
| " 80 " 90 " | 39 | 29 | 27 | 16 | 111 |
| " 90 " 100 " | 8 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 22 |
| Over 100 years..... | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Not stated..... | 48 | 43 | 29 | 37 | 157 |
| Total..... | 1,275 | 1,065 | 791 | 683 | 3,814 |

Average age of White decedents.....31.62
Average age of Colored decedents.....27.60
Total average age of decedents.....29.61

CERTAIN CAUSES OF MORTALITY IN 1894, CLASSIFIED BY MONTHS.

| | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | September. | October. | November. | December. | Total. |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|
| Consumption..... | 44 | 32 | 36 | 42 | 44 | 34 | 37 | 35 | 25 | 42 | 47 | 34 | 452 |
| Cholera Infantum..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 13 | 17 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 104 |
| Diarrhoea | 8 | 6 | 6 | 15 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 16 | 13 | 131 |
| Diphtheria..... | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Fever, Malarial..... | 5 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 20 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 99 |
| Fever, Typhoid..... | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 95 |
| Heart Disease..... | 14 | 15 | 17 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 165 |
| Marasmus..... | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 9 | 15 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 48 |
| Measles..... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Meningitis..... | 10 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 88 |
| Pneumonia..... | 45 | 13 | 27 | 18 | 15 | 9 | 5 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 8 | 14 | 176 |

BIRTH RATES.

| | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | Total. |
|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| January | 15.33 | 15.73 | 15.39 | 16.89 | 15.83 |
| February | 13.49 | 12.14 | 13.13 | 15.26 | 13.50 |
| March..... | 16.81 | 15.07 | 13.68 | 15.28 | 15.21 |
| April..... | 14.66 | 16.82 | 11.44 | 13.40 | 14.08 |
| May..... | 11.66 | 14.95 | 12.02 | 12.29 | 12.73 |
| June..... | 15.93 | 12.87 | 12.49 | 13.85 | 13.78 |
| July | 14.39 | 14.62 | 11.67 | 15.66 | 14.08 |
| August..... | 15.93 | 18.34 | 11.17 | 16.80 | 15.56 |
| September..... | 16.69 | 15.57 | 15.21 | 17.02 | 16.12 |
| October | 11.08 | 15.62 | 16.09 | 17.06 | 14.96 |
| November..... | 13.46 | 17.45 | 15.72 | 15.39 | 15.00 |
| December..... | 17.11 | 15.96 | 16.18 | 16.58 | 16.45 |
| Whole Year... | 14.72 | 15.42 | 13.68 | 15.47 | 14.82 |

DEATH RATES.

| | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | Total. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| January | 16.19 | 16.65 | 11.07 | 11.34 | 13.31 |
| February | 13.02 | 12.41 | 9.82 | 8.13 | 10.84 |
| March | 12.36 | 14.91 | 10.60 | 8.45 | 11.58 |
| April | 13.22 | 14.35 | 11.87 | 9.83 | 12.32 |
| May | 11.75 | 18.51 | 12.92 | 9.95 | 14.39 |
| June | 12.64 | 15.22 | 9.94 | 10.02 | 11.95 |
| July | 16.24 | 13.75 | 6.88 | 10.08 | 11.74 |
| August | 13.33 | 14.27 | 9.24 | 11.88 | 12.18 |
| September | 12.37 | 10.39 | 8.01 | 9.73 | 10.12 |
| October | 12.66 | 13.41 | 9.65 | 9.16 | 11.22 |
| November | 14.23 | 11.40 | 10.39 | 9.31 | 11.33 |
| December | 11.58 | 11.03 | 9.93 | 8.01 | 10.14 |
| Whole Year..... | 13.22 | 13.86 | 10.02 | 11.76 | 12.21 |

LONGEVITY RATES, 1894.

| | White. | Colored. | Total. |
|-----------------|--------|----------|--------|
| January | 35.27 | 31.81 | 33.54 |
| February | 34.40 | 26.38 | 30.39 |
| March | 34.36 | 25.93 | 30.14 |
| April | 29.92 | 28.67 | 29.29 |
| May | 25.80 | 28.41 | 27.10 |
| June | 31.61 | 27.49 | 29.55 |
| July | 28.70 | 25.16 | 26.93 |
| August | 27.28 | 25.51 | 26.39 |
| September | 30.75 | 26.09 | 28.42 |
| October | 32.15 | 29.12 | 30.63 |
| November | 35.01 | 31.96 | 33.48 |
| December | 34.22 | 24.69 | 29.45 |
| Whole Year..... | 31.62 | 27.60 | 29.61 |

CONSUMPTION STATISTICS.

Number of Deaths each Month, Showing Sex, Color, Nativity and Length of Residence in Florida.

| SEX AND COLOR. | January. | February. | March. | April. | May. | June. | July. | August. | Sept'mbr. | October. | November. | Dec'mbr. | Totals. |
|----------------------|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|
| White males..... | 14 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 14 | 11 | 125 |
| White females..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 6 | 18 | 9 | 7 | 112 |
| Colored males..... | 10 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 85 |
| Colored females..... | 7 | 7 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 10 | 12 | 5 | 104 |
| Totals..... | 40 | 30 | 27 | 40 | 44 | 34 | 37 | 35 | 25 | 42 | 44 | 28 | 426 |

NATIVITY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Floridians..... | 9 | 2 | 8 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 12 | 133 |
| Other States..... | 18 | 9 | 15 | 14 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 15 | 6 | 18 | 22 | 8 | 167 |
| Cuba..... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 28 |
| Foreign..... | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 43 |
| Not known..... | 3 | 12 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 55 |
| Totals..... | 40 | 30 | 27 | 40 | 44 | 34 | 37 | 35 | 25 | 42 | 44 | 28 | 426 |

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN FLORIDA.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Under 1 year..... | 3 | 7 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 46 |
| Under 2 years..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 20 |
| Between 2 and 10 years | 13 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 13 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 136 |
| Life..... | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 60 |
| Not stated..... | 18 | 9 | 7 | 28 | 14 | 12 | 17 | 9 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 164 |
| Totals..... | 40 | 30 | 27 | 40 | 44 | 34 | 37 | 35 | 25 | 42 | 44 | 28 | 426 |

POPULATION OF COUNTIES, CENSUS 1890.

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------|-------------------|---------|
| Alachua * | 22,934 | Levy* | 6,586 |
| Baker | 3,333 | Liberty | 1,452 |
| Bradford | 7,516 | Madison | 14,316 |
| Brevard | 3,401 | Manatee * | 2,895 |
| Calhoun | 1,681 | Marion * | 20,796 |
| Citrus | 2,394 | Monroe * | 18,786 |
| Clay | 5,154 | Nassau * | 8,294 |
| Columbia * | 12,877 | Orange * | 12,584 |
| Dade | 861 | Osceola..... | 3,133 |
| DeSoto * | 4,494 | Pasco..... | 4,249 |
| Duval | 26,800 | Polk * | 7,905 |
| Escambia | 20,188 | Putnam * | 11,186 |
| Franklin | 3,308 | St. Johns * | 8,712 |
| Gadsden * | 11,894 | Santa Rosa* | 7,961 |
| Hamilton * | 8,507 | Sumter | 5,363 |
| Hernando* | 2,476 | Suwanee* | 10,524 |
| Hillsboro * | 14,944 | Taylor | 2,122 |
| Holmes | 4,336 | Volusia* | 8,467 |
| Jackson * | 17,544 | Wakulla..... | 3,117 |
| Jefferson * | 15,757 | Walton* | 4,816 |
| Lafayette | 3,686 | Washington* | 6,426 |
| Lake * | 8,034 | | |
| Lee | 1,414 | | |
| Leon * | 17,752 | The State..... | 391,422 |

* The State Board of Health has an Agent in the Counties marked with the asterisk [*].

SPANISH SMACK CASES.

Opinion Delivered by Judge Jas. W. Locke, Sept. 11th. 1894.

The 8th of July the Revenue Cutter McLane, coming up the West Coast of Florida saw anchored somewhat to the North and West of N. Anclote Key several vessels, of which the herein libeled vessel is one; upon the approach of the cutter two of them made sail, attempting to pass out to sea, and, upon the cutter's giving chase and following them, all of the several vessels made sail and attempted to escape. Upon the cutter's intercepting these vessels that were putting to sea, they were all brought to anchor, and boarded by the boarding officer. It was ascertained that they were Spanish smacks from Havana, and it is reported by the officer that they acknowledged all of them to have been at anchor 24 hours. The location was in a buoyed channel inside of several buoys marking the entrance to the well known anchorage within Anclote Key, at a distance of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from shore of N. Anclote Key, and perhaps, 5 or 6 miles from shores of the main land. The Master of the Revenue Cutter considering that they had arrived within the limits of a collection district of the United States, and according to their own admission, had not reported, considered it his duty to take them under arrest, and bring them to the most convenient Port of entrance, which was the Port of Tampa, which he did. It is shown that they had on board at the time certain ship's stores and certain amounts of Aguardiente and wine; the amount being in each case, I think about 30 gallons of each, varying slightly in some cases, more or less of wine or aguardiente. Libels of information were filed in behalf of the Government alleging that these vessels had violated sec-

tions 2773, 2774, 2775 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as well as the more recent Act of Congress providing for the protecting of the country from epidemic, approved Feb. 15, 1893.

Section 2773 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that, "if any vessel having arrived within the limits of any collection district from a foreign port, departs or attempts to depart from same unless to proceed on her way to some more interior district to which she may be bound, before report or entry shall have been made by the Master with Collector of some district, the Master shall be liable to penalty of \$400.00," and the vessel may be arrested and brought back to the most convenient port of the United States. The first question that may be considered in that connection is what may be considered limits of collection district. The law provides that the collection district in which this seizure is shown to have been made, comprises the shores and the waters of the United States and State of Florida for a certain distance. How far can it be considered that the waters of the open sea are included within the term "district?" In designating waters of the United States and of the open sea, we have few lines of demarcation, high tide and low tide, and maritime limit of exclusive national jurisdiction of three miles, and the extended limit for revenue purposes of 4 leagues; these have all been recognized by civilized nations as limits within which the nations could exercise certain rights, each having its peculiar characteristics. When these limits are departed from, it is not within the power of the Court to determine any other lines within which jurisdiction or rights may be determined. It is contended that these vessels were not within a collection district of the United States, but it cannot be considered that a collection district is limited by the lines of either high or low tide, or to the shore and coast. A collection district, I consider, can be bounded by no other than the generally accepted rule of a line

drawn three miles from shore or coast within that district, and, that if the vessels seized were within three miles of the land, coast or shore, they were within a collection district. There appears nothing in this case to show that the arrival of these vessels had not been intentional and deliberate; nothing to show that it was through compulsion or stress of weather. It appears from the testimony, as near as the Court can judge, that this place was a general rendezvous or a resort, or a place of anchorage for a large number of this class of vessels. It appears that two days before one seizure was made, 13 of this class of vessels arrived and were lying there at anchor; at that time there was no peculiar stress of weather; the custom house inspector in a small boat sailed out among and between them. There is no contention that there had been any report or entry, and I find that the letter of the law unquestionably has been violated in this matter. The next question is of greater importance: was the intention of the law such as to reach such cases as this. Where the letter of the law appears to have been violated, within an ordinary consideration of the terms, the burden of proof is upon party defendant to show that the intention of the law maker was that the law should not have the force which the ordinary construction of the language would give it. It has been urged that if the law were intended to apply to such cases as this, it might often times work a severe hardship upon vessels coming to anchor within three miles of coast, from necessity, and that it could not have been intended that such cases could be held to be violation of law. Taking into consideration the numerous laws of all nations at the time of enactment of this Statute of 1799, which has been embodied in these sections of the Revised Statutes, it can but be considered that it was the intention of Congress at that time to prevent any hovering of the commercial or trading vessels along the Coast; at that time it was unquestionably deemed neces-

sary that some laws prohibiting vessels arriving and departing at will without restriction, without any report of their character, should be in force, and that is all that is required in section 2773. In that case it is also provided where a vessel's departure from necessity is through any stress of weather, the penalty will not attach. The case of the Appolon, 9 Whea. 302, has been cited by defence to show that this law was not intended to apply to vessels excepting those who were destined and intended for and to Ports of the United States. It is true that language of that character is used in the opinion in that case, but it will be found that it did not apply to this Section (then 19 section of act of 1799), but applied to another section of the same act, where a right of visitation within 4 leagues of a coast was allowed. Upon careful consideration of all authorities which I have been able to find, I am fully satisfied that not only the language of the section 2773 was violated, but that the intention of Congress was that it might be applied to just such cases as this. Unless this Section applies to such cases as this, the United States has no law to prevent any foreign bound vessels from hovering along our coasts even within a few hundred yards, without entering, reporting or making their character or presence known. I therefore find section 2773 was violated, and no excuse has been made that would justify non-prosecution of it. When we consider the next two sections, 2774 provides that the vessel must have arrived at a port of the United States established by law. The section of Act of 1799 from which that was taken, includes both secs. 2774 and 2775, and the language of 2775 must necessarily refer to such a port as is established in 2774, and that is, a port of the United States established by law. The Anclote Harbor was not a port of the United States established by law, neither port of entrance or discharge. I find therefore there was no violation Secs. 2774 and 2775, I find no attempting to enter a port, which would bring the case within

the Act of 1893, known as quarantine regulation. Beyond questions of violation of law in this case, a question of practice has arisen which requires consideration. It is contended that the fine was first against the master, and not against the vessel. At the time of the decision in case of *Appolon, supra*, there was no law providing for enforcement of a penalty against the master by a proceeding against the vessel, but by act of 1866, section 3088 of Revised Statutes, where ever master has become subject to a penalty, the vessel may be held liable and proceeded against by libel. It is necessary, in order to constitute valid right of action against the vessel, that there should be technical imposition of fine and refusal to pay. I find nothing in the Statutes or any decision upon that question. Act of 1866, Sec. 3088, R. S., does not provide that where a penalty has been imposed, and the Master refuses to pay, the right of action exists against vessel, but that where a penalty has been "incurred," the right exists. There is no question in my mind but what a libel could be filed against a vessel, without imposition or notice to Master that a fine had been imposed upon him.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

A BILL.

To be entitled an act to increase the efficiency of the State Board of Health.

SECTION 1. The regular meeting of the State Board of Health shall be on the second Tuesday of February of each year.

Sec. 2. The State Board of Health shall be increased in members by the addition thereto of the State Health Officer, as ex-officio member; and the President of the State Board of Health and the State Health Officer shall constitute an Executive Committee of said Board, and shall have full powers, in emergencies, and *ad interim* of the regular meetings of the Board, to make such rules and regulations and do all other things that may be necessary to prevent disease and protect the public health, not inconsistent with the act creating the State Board of health, approved February 20th, 1889, or with the provisions of this act; reporting their actions to the Board at the next meeting for approval; Provided, that a meeting of the Board may be called at any time on the request of two members.

Sec. 3. The State Health Officer shall have the general administrative and executive control of all the maritime and domestic quarantine systems of the State. He shall have the power to make arrests without warrants for any violation of the quarantine rules and regulations of the State Board of Health, or the Executive Committee of the

same, after they have been duly promulgated. He shall also have power to deputize sanitary agents for that purpose. In all such cases the person or persons arrested for violating the quarantine and sanitary rules aforesaid shall be surrendered without delay to the custody of the nearest sheriff and formal complaint made against him, her or them in accordance with law.

Sec. 4. No quarantine regulations of commerce or travel (sea-coast or inland) shall be instituted or operated by any port, place or county of this State, against any other port, place or county in this or any other State, or any foreign country, except by authority of the State Board of Health.

Sec. 7. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions hereof, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect from and after its approval by the Governor.

A BILL.

To be entitled an Act for the Sanitary Inspection and supervision of Hotels and Boarding Houses.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Sec. 1. The State Board of Health shall cause, upon information or complaint or at the request of any town council or health officer, an examination of any building, or buildings, and premises connected therewith as are or may be used in this State for the board and lodgment of visitors or other boarders, and furnishing accomodation for ten or more of such persons at one and the same time. Such examination shall be made under

the direction and supervision of the said Board, and by employees under its appointment, and whenever, or as soon as possible after such application has been made.

Sec. 2. The said employees or sanitary examiners, so appointed, shall ascertain the source and sufficiency of the water supply, the quality of the water, the modes of conveyance, introduction and storage, the methods of removal of waste water, slops, excreta, house refuse, garbage and all putrescible matter of whatever kind, the ventilation available, the means of preventing fire and modes of escape in case of fire, and such other conditions as the said State Board of Health shall require. When made by other person or persons than the State Health Officer, the said examiners shall receive for such service a sum not exceeding five dollars per diem, with their traveling expenses.

Sec. 3. Upon the receipt of the report of such examination, the State Board of Health shall authorize the Secretary of said Board to issue a certificate, certifying in detail to the sanitary and other conditions of the examined premises, in accordance with the Examiners report, and said certificate shall be placed by the managing occupant of such premises, in a safe and conspicuous place, where it may be easily seen and read by all persons, guests or patrons of said premises, and the said managing occupant, upon the destruction or defacing of such certificate, shall immediately procure another of the same purport, to be placed in a like conspicuous position, and there shall be paid to the State Board of Health the sum of Two Dollars by the owner, agent or lessee of such premises for each certificate so made out.

Sec. 4. Every owner, agent or lessee of any building or buildings used for the purpose of providing board and lodging for the entertainment of guests, to the number of ten or more, who has obtained a certificate as

provided in the section next preceeding, may present the same as evidence in his defense in case of a suit for damages on account of personal injury from alleged unsanitary premises; and every owner, agent or lessee of any building opened for the purposes aforesaid, who has not had or requested such sanitary examination of such buildings and premises connected therewith, as provided in this Chapter, shall be liable for damages for such neglect, and, upon complaint made against such owner, agent or lessee, by any guest, boarder or other occupant, or by the local health authorities, and if upon trial it shall be proved that any removable unsanitary condition existed within such premises at the time of making such complaint as did endanger the health of the guests or occupants of such premises, such owner, agent or lessee shall be fined, or imprisoned in the discretion of the Court trying the same.

Sec. 5. Any bills for printing or other expenses incurred in the enforcement of this Act, when certified by the President of the State Board of Health, shall be paid for from the funds of the said State Board of Health, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this Act shall have effect from and after the 1st day of June, 1895.

SANITARY AUTHORITIES AND ASSOCIATIONS
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.
1895.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

President, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Montreal, P. Q.

First Vice President, Dr. M. Carmonay Valle, Mexico,

Mex.

Second Vice President, Dr. J. M. McCormack, Bowling Green, Ky.

Secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H.

Treasurer, Dr. Henry D. Holton, Battelborro, Vt.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS
OF HEALTH.

President, Dr. C. A. Lindsley, New Haven, Conn.

Vice President, Dr. Irving A. Watson, Concord, N. H.

Secretary, Dr. C. O. Probst, Columbus, Ohio.

Treasurer, Dr. Henry B. Baker, Lansing, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Supervising Surgeon General, Dr. Walter Wyman, Washington.

THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF ONTARIO.

Dr. J. J. Cassidy, Toronto, Chairman; Dr. Peter H. Bryce, Toronto, Secretary; Dr. Charles W. Covernton, Toronto; Dr. John Duff Macdonald, Hamilton; Dr. Francis Rae, Oshawa; Dr. H. E. Vaux, Brockville; Dr. E. E. Kitchen, St. George.

BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Montreal, President; Dr. Elzear Pelletier, Montreal, Secretary; Dr. J. A. Beaudry, Montreal, Medical Inspector of Health; H. R. Gray, Montreal; Dr. R. Craik, Montreal; Dr. R. Fiset, Rimouski; Dr. Alphonse Methot, Trois Rivières.

PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Dr. William Bayard, St. John, Chairman; Dr. John Z. Currie, B. A., B. Sc., Fredericton, Secretary; Hon. Judge Steadman, Fredericton; Hon. James Holly, St. John; Dr. George E. Coulthard, B. A., Fredericton; Dr. George H. Coburn, Fredericton.

MANITOBA.

Dr. John H. O'Donnell, Winnipeg, Chairman; Dr. C. J. Jamieson, Winnipeg, Secretary; Dr. A. H. Ferguson, Winnipeg; Dr. J. H. Brock, Winnipeg; Dr. C. Aubrey, Hushend, Moosomin Postoffice, Manitoba; Dr. Chown, Winnipeg, Moosomin Postoffice, Manitoba; Dr. Torrence, V. S., Brandon Postoffice, Manitoba.

SANITARY COUNCIL OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

President, Dr. J. D. Plunket, Nashville, Tenn.
Secretary, Dr. John A. Rauch, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

STATE BOARDS OF HEALTH.

ALABAMA.

Dr. Jerome Cochran Montgomery, State Health Officer. (The Alabama State Medical Association constitutes the State Board of Health.)

ARKANSAS.

Dr. A. L. Breysacher, Little Rock, President; Dr. L. P. Gibson, Little Rock, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA.

Dr. C. A. Ruggles, Stockton, President; Dr. J. R. Laine, Sacramento, Secretary; Dr. W. F. Wiard, Sacramento; Dr. P. C. Remondino, San Diego; Dr. C. W. Nutting, Etna Mills; Dr. Winslow Anderson, San Francisco; Dr. J. H. Davisson, Los Angeles.

COLORADO.

Dr. A. Stedman, Denver, President; Dr. Henry Sewall, Denver, Secretary; Dr. W. P. Munn, Denver, Treasurer; Dr. Edmund J. A. Rogers, Denver; Dr. R. W. Corwin, Pueblo; Dr. B. F. Wooding, Trinidad; Dr. H. R. Bull, Grand Junction; Dr. S. P. Green, Aspen; Dr. H. C. Crouch, Colorado Springs.

CONNECTICUT.

Professor William H. Brewer, New Haven, President; Professor C. A. Lindsley, M. D., New Haven, Secretary; Dr. G. H. Wilson, Meriden; Dr. R. S. Goodwin, Thomaston; Dr. N. E. Wordin, Bridgeport; T. H. McKenzie, C. E., Southington; George P. Ingersoll, Esq., New Haven.

DELAWARE.

Dr. E. W. Cooper, President; Dr. E. B. Frazer, Wilmington, Secretary; Dr. B. D. Lewis, Harrington; Dr. David L. Mustard, Lewes; Dr. Wm. T. Skinner, Glasgow; Dr. Irving S. Vallandingham, Middletown; Dr. E. W. Cooper, Camden; Dr. R. G. Ellegood, Concord.

FLORIDA.

Hon. W. B. Henderson, Tampa, President; Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, Jacksonville and Key West, State Health Officer and Secretary; Hon. J. P. Talliaferro, Jacksonville; Dr. W. E. Anderson, Pensacola.

GEORGIA.

[This State formerly had a State Board of Health, but has allowed it to become extinct, from lack of appropriations.]

ILLINOIS.

Dr. William E. Quine, Columbus Memoiral Building, Chicago, President; Dr. B. M. Griffith, Springfield, Treasurer; Dr. John A. Vincent, Springfield; Dr. George Thilo, 465 Milwaukee avenue, Chicago; Dr. Sarah Hatchett Stevenson, Venetian Building, Chicago; Dr. James B. McFatrach, Masonic Temple, Chicago; Dr. Julius Kohl, Belleville; Dr. J. W. Scott, Springfield, Secretary.

IDAHO.

[Has no Board of Health. Provision is made for the appointment of health officers by the various boards of county commissioners; but they are answerable to the local authorities only.]

INDIANA.

Dr. S. S. Boots, Greenfield, President; Dr. L. L. Whitesides, Franklin, Vice President; Dr. C. N. Metcalf, Indianapolis, Secretary; Dr. John N. Taylor, Crawfordsville; Dr. D. C. Ramsey, Mt. Vernon.

IOWA.

Dr. John C. Shrader, Iowa City, President; Dr. J. F. Kennedy, Des Moines, Secretary; Dr. E. M. Reynolds, Centerville; Dr. E. H. Carter, Des Moines; Dr. Frederick Becker, Clermont; Dr. E. A. Guilbert, Dubuque; Dr. J. M. Emmert, Atlantic; Dr. R. E. Corniff, Sioux City; James L. Loring, C. E., Dallas Centre; John Y. Stone, Attorney General, ex-officio; M. Stalker, Ames, State Veterinary Surgeon, ex-officio.

KANSAS.

Dr. Frank Swallow, Valley Falls, President; Dr. H. A. Dykes, Topeka, Secretary; Dr. J. P. Stewart, Clay Centre; Dr. P. Laugherty, Junction City; Dr. A. J. Anderson, Lawrence; Dr. J. D. Van Nuys, Wichita; Dr. E. Swarts, Kansas City; Dr. J. W. Jenney, Salina; Dr. E. M. Hoover, Halstead; Dr. H. D. Hill, Augusta.

KENTUCKY.

Dr. Pinckney Thompson, Henderson, President; Dr. J. N. McCormack, Bowling Green, Secretary; Dr. William Bailey, Louisville; Dr. J. O. McReynolds, Elkton; Dr. George Beeler, Clinton; Dr. J. A. Lucy, Lexington; Dr. J. M. Matthews, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

Dr. S. R. Olliphant, 111 Prytania St., New Orleans, President; Dr. Lucien F. Salomon, 63 Carondelet St., New Orleans, Secretary; Dr. F. Formento, 81 Esplanade St., New Orleans; Dr. Geo. K. Pratt, 152 Prytania St., New Orleans; Dr. C. E. Kells, 12 Dauphine St., New Orleans; Mr. Wm. B. Hayward, 161 Robin St., New Orleans; Mr. F. B. Dunbar, 3 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans; Mr. B. M. King, 212 Gravier St., New Orleans; Mr. S. Odenheimer, corner Cadiz and Laurel Sts., New Orleans.

MAINE.

Dr. C. D. Smith, Portland, President; Dr. A. G. Young, Augusta, Secretary; E. C. Jordan, C. E., Portland; Prof. F. C. Robinson, Brunswick; Dr. A. R. G. Smith, North Whitefield; Dr. G. M. Woodcock, Bangor.

MARYLAND.

Dr. John Morris, Baltimore, President; Dr. James A. Stewart, Baltimore, Secretary and Executive Officer; I. Crawford Nelson, C. E. Baltimore; Dr. I. M. H. Bateman, Easton; Dr. John N. Iamar, Elkton; Dr. James F. McShane, Health Commissioner of Baltimore City, ex-officio; Hon. John P. Poe, Attorney-General, Baltimore, ex-officio.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dr. Henry P. Walcott, Cambridge, Chairman; Dr. Samuel W. Abbott, 13 Beacon St., Boston, Secretary; Dr. Elijah U. Jones, Taunton; Dr. Frank W. Draper, Boston; Hiram F. Mills, C. E., Lawrence; Dr. Joseph W. Hastings, Warren; G. C. Tobey, Esq., Wareham; J. W. Hull, Pittsfield; F. P. Stearns, C. E., Engineer.

MICHIGAN.

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